



No. 6457. 1

1843-1851



GIVEN BY

J. Mason Warren

REGISTRY AND RETURNS
OF
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
IN
MASSACHUSETTS.

1768

J. Mason Warren

(1557)

Jan 9, 1857

FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
TO THE
LEGISLATURE :
UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH, 1842, RELATING TO THE
REGISTRY AND RETURNS
OF
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
IN
MASSACHUSETTS.

FEBRUARY, 1843.

Boston:
DUTTON AND WENTWORTH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
.....
1843.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON: Printed by J. Sturges, at the Angel in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1724.

THE SECOND EDITION

REVISED

BY JOHN BURNET

AND

JOHN BURNET

REVISED

BY JOHN BURNET

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, February 27, 1843.

*To the President of the Senate,
and the Speaker of the House of Representatives :*

THE following Report and Tables have been prepared, and are now presented to the Legislature, in obedience to the Act of the 3d of March, 1842.

The authority conferred by the last clause of that Act, will, I trust, be deemed a full apology for my having examined, at considerable length, the entire subject of Registration, and the wants of the public, and the defects of existing laws in regard to both Records and Returns. I am deeply impressed with the importance of this matter, and have endeavored, therefore, to present my views in such manner as to give them a full and fair opportunity to be examined and considered by those who can act with efficiency thereon as legislators.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BOLLES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.



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REPORT, &c.

THE Act of March 3, 1842 (c. 95.) requires the clerks of the several towns and cities in the Commonwealth, under penalty of \$10, in the month of May, in each year, to transmit to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, *a certified copy* of their Record of the Births, Marriages and Deaths of all persons within their respective towns and cities, *which may come to their knowledge*, stating the number of births and marriages, and the number of deaths, with the name, sex, age, (and, *if an adult male*, the occupation,) of the deceased; and the names of the diseases of which all persons have died, or are supposed to have died; together with the cause or causes of the death of all such deceased persons, so far as they may be able to obtain a knowledge of the same from physicians or others.

The same act makes it the Secretary's duty "to furnish blank forms of return, and suitable instructions and explanations; to receive said returns; to prepare therefrom such tabular results as will render them of practical utility," and make report thereof annually to the Legislature; and "generally, to do whatever may be required to carry into effect the objects of this act, and of the several provisions of the Revised Statutes not inconsistent therewith."

In obedience to the requirements of said law, the late Secretary of the Commonwealth prepared a blank form of return, and a letter of instruction, which were forwarded in April 1842 to the clerk of every town and city in Massachusetts, which form and circular were as follows :

2. The Letter of Instructions :

“The Secretary of the Commonwealth herewith transmits a copy of an act passed at the recent Session of the Legislature, and a blank form of return drawn up in accordance with its provisions.

“The objects of the act are presumed to be, in substance, to call the attention of towns to the importance of ample and accurate records in reference to the increase, longevity and health of their population, and to secure such returns, concerning the same, to the government of the State, as shall furnish means for useful comparisons and suggestions, and tend to the promotion of science. It can hardly be expected that the records in all the towns have, hitherto, been kept in such a manner as shall enable the clerks to comply, at the *present* time, with *every* requirement of the Act ; and allowance for incompleteness of returns will be made accordingly. In cases, however, where the records are thus inadequate to furnishing the desired information, the secretary will esteem it a great favor if the clerks will endeavor to obtain it from other sources, in order that the answers to the questions in the blank may be as full as circumstances will conveniently permit. It is of course expected that the records of the towns will, from this time, be kept with such reference to the act, that a compliance with its provisions will, in future years, be comparatively convenient and easy.

“The act, upon first inspection, would seem to require a formal and literal copy of the records, distinct from the more particular statement referred to in the second clause of the first section. The secretary, however, feels authorized to say to the clerks of the towns and cities, that the blank, when properly filled, and signed by the clerk, as being ‘true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief,’ will be deemed a sufficient copy of the record within the meaning of the law. It is respectfully requested that the blank, so filled and signed, may be returned to this office punctually within the time prescribed by the act.

“*Secretary's Office, Boston, April 20, 1842.*”

Here followed a copy of the act of 1842.

It will be perceived that the secretary fixed on the 1st of May, as the commencement of the annual return ; and the terms of the act, though quite vague, seem to justify this selection of time. But it will be shown that inconvenience arises, and must arise, from requiring the returns to begin at that period. Of this I will speak again more fully.

It will be seen, also, that Mr. Bigelow, in preparing his letter of instructions, felt obliged to inform the town clerks that they need not give a literal construction to that clause of the act requiring them to transmit "a certified copy of their record." This loose construction of the terms of the law, adopted by the secretary, and rendered so unavoidable by the fact that the laws of Massachusetts prescribe no simple and uniform mode of registration in the several towns, cannot fail to impress the Legislature with the expediency of providing, if the act of 1842 is perpetuated, such a system of registry as will enable towns to comply with the requisitions of the statute.

It may not be improper for me to collect the various provisions of the Revised Statutes which relate to this subject, for the purpose of showing how imperfectly town clerks are furnished by law with the means of obeying the act of 1842.

1. *In regard to births.* The Revised Statutes, (c. 15, §§ 46 and 47,) direct the town clerk to keep a record of the births of all persons within his town, and coming to his knowledge, specifying the day of each birth, and the parents' names, if known.

They also direct parents to give notice to the clerks of their towns, of all the births of their children, and every householder to give like notice of every birth happening in his house ; and the keepers of almshouses, workhouses, houses of correction, prisons and hospitals, and the masters of ships to give like notice of births occurring under their charge. This notice may be given at any time *within six months after the birth* occurs. The parent, or other person, failing to give the notice, forfeits *to the use of the town* a sum not exceeding five dollars (i. e., of course, if any person sees fit, for the town's benefit, to bring the offender to punishment). No form of record or of return is prescribed.

2. *Deaths.* The same sections apply to deaths as well as to births, and in like manner: with the additional provision that "the eldest person next of kin" shall give notice of the death of his kindred.

This is the whole body of law on the subject. Nothing is required to be communicated by any informant to the town clerk, respecting the sex, age, occupation, cause of death, or any other matter which, by the act of '42, the returns are required to contain and set forth; and there is no legal right on his part to make the needful inquiry.

3. *As to marriages.* The legal provisions on the subject of recording marriages are contained in a few sections of the 75th chap. of the Rev. Stat. (§§ 17, 18, 23.)

These sections make it the duty of every person who solemnizes a marriage, to keep a record of all marriages by him solemnized, and make an annual return to the town clerk of the town wherein he resides, of all such marriages; said certificate giving *the names of the parties married, their places of residence, the time when, and the town in which, such marriages were solemnized.* If the parties do not belong to, or reside in the town where the person who joins them in wedlock resides, he must, within 30 days, return a like certificate to the clerk of the town in which one or both of the married persons reside. The penalty of failing to comply with this requirement, is "not less than \$20 nor more than \$100; one half to the use of the county, and the other half to the prosecutor."

The marriages so certified to the clerk, he is required "forthwith" to record "in a book to be kept for that purpose;" and of this record the Statute of '42 now requires him to send a certified copy to the secretary, in May every year.

So loose and inexact are the rules of law concerning the registration of marriages, births and deaths in this Commonwealth. Can it be thought surprising that such laws are, to a great extent, a mere dead letter? I shall have occasion to show, by reference to the returns made to this office, that, in a large proportion of the towns, the law, in whole, or in some material part, is disregarded. The act of last year may be considered the first decided expression of the will of the Legislature to give increased vitality and efficiency of the registration laws.

OF THE UTILITY OF THOROUGH REGISTRATION, no intelligent person can well entertain a doubt. The existence of our own laws, (defective though they be,) for a long series of years, shows what has been the opinion of our own legislators upon this subject. The legislation of various foreign nations, still more strikingly, exhibits the general conviction of lawgivers all over Christendom, that such a system of municipal regulations is of great importance. And it may be both interesting and instructive to bestow some degree of attention upon these specimens of European legislation.

In 1833, just ten years ago, the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain, took into serious consideration the subject of parochial registration. A large committee was appointed on the 28th March of that year, "to consider and report on the general state of parochial registries, and the laws relating to them: and on a general registration of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials, in England and Wales," "with power to send for persons, papers and records." This committee, after holding a large number of meetings, examining many intelligent witnesses, and extending their inquiries to the systems of various continental European governments, made an elaborate report in August, 1833, recommending a thorough reform of the old English laws of registration. This able document, with the minutes of the evidence collected by the committee, and the valuable documents thereto appended, I have examined with much care and with great satisfaction;—not only because it is of practical value, but also because it exhibits an enlightened, humane and christian spirit, such as too seldom appears in the documents of any European legislative body.

The result of this commission was the enactment, in August, 1836, of the act (of 6th and 7th William IV. c. 86,) entitled "An Act for Registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in England," which went into operation June 30, 1837.

This act established a "general register office" in London, to which office returns were to be made quarter-yearly, from a series of Districts into which England was therefor divided; the forms of return, which are also the forms of the registers themselves, being prescribed as follows, viz. :

1. OF BIRTHS.

18—. Births in the District of ———, in the county of ———.

No.	When born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank, or Profession of Father.	Signature, Description and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Bapt. name if added after Reg't'n of birth.
1	Jan. 7,	James	boy,	Wm Green,	Rebecca Green, formerly Jennings.	Carpentr	Wm Green, Father, Carpenter, 17, North street, Maryleb'ne	Jan. 9,	John Cox Registr.	

2. OF DEATHS.

18—. Deaths in the District of ———, in the county of ———.

No.	When died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of death.	Signature, Description & Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
1									

3. OF MARRIAGES.

18—. Marriages solemnized at ———, in the county of ———.

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank, or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.	
1									

This Marriage } _____ } in presence { _____
 between us, } _____ } of us, { _____

A glance at these forms is enough to show that, if the registers of the districts are, by law, enabled to make them complete, they must furnish a vast amount of valuable facts, and in a trustworthy form. And the law is indeed conformable to the necessity of the case. Every registrar is kept fully supplied with the needful books and papers, which are prepared in a uniform manner for registration, at the registry general, and regularly transmitted to every district. Iron boxes are also supplied, in all cases, for their safe-keeping. Notice of every birth, marriage and death, must be given, within a short period after their occurrence, to the registrar of the district, and be by him recorded, and a certified copy of the record transmitted, every quarter, to the general office. The compensation of the registrars is proportionate to the extent of their record, and appropriate penalties are attached to all infractions of the law, a portion of the penalty always going to the prosecutor; so that a variety of motives are made to produce kindred results, in giving efficacy to the system.

I have thought that it might be useful to give considerable portions of this act, at full length, in an Appendix (A) to this report. They will show how carefully the law provides that no birth or death shall occur in any part of England, or in any English ship that sails the ocean, unobserved or unrecorded, and that the cause of every such death shall be made known, and become a part of the public archives.

Under the provisions of these laws, several annual reports have been made by the registrar general, of the operation and results of the new system, which demonstrate very clearly that the system is practicable, and that beneficial effects cannot fail to attend its establishment.

The first of these reports was made May 18, 1839, and was accompanied by tables, and other documents, presenting much useful statistical knowledge, in a convenient and intelligible form. It has, in subsequent years, been followed by three other similar reports,—increasing, from year to year, in fulness, accuracy and utility,—all of them illustrating the fact, that such a system, though it may at first appear difficult and onerous, becomes in a short time popular, and of easy administration.

The system of FRENCH REGISTRATION is even more full and perfect than the English ; and is indeed one of the most admirable specimens of that grand system of laws which owes its origin to the genius of Bonaparte, and which, under the name of the *Code Napoleon*, will give to his reputation a lustre more enduring than that bestowed by all his military achievements.*

By the French regulations it is required that, within three days after every birth, the child shall be produced in presence of the registrar, its identity proved, and the record then made ; that no burial shall take place without a written authority from the registrar, and after record made, on the testimony of the two nearest relatives or friends of the deceased, of his name, age, profession and abode ; the day, hour, and place of death ; the names of his wife, and of his parents, and the place of his birth. The marriage regulations are equally minute and rigorous.

Of all these records, duplicates are kept, and duplicate indexes annually prepared ; and every year one of these duplicates is transmitted to the central authority, while the other is retained in the commune or parish.

This French system, seemingly so vexatious and burdensome, is in perfect operation not only in the 40,000 communes of France, but in *Geneva*, and in those portions of *Prussia* and *Belgium*, which came within the jurisdiction of France, when the "Code" went into operation ; although, in these last-mentioned countries, attempts have been vainly made to throw off that system, since they regained their independence. Some of the testimony collected by the English committee, in regard to the precision and value of the French registrations, is of great interest. Dr. Bowring, Mons. Adolphe Quetelet, of the Brussels Observatory, and John Finlaison, Esq., Actuary of the National Debt Office,—furnished that committee much information, worthy of general diffusion, upon this continental system. I have, therefore, made liberal quotations from their testimony, which will be found in the Appendix.—(B.)

In *Spain*, the registration is, in some respects, fuller than in

* LES CINQ CODES ; LE CODE CIVIL, Liv. I. Titre II. "*Des Actes de l'Etat Civil*," §§ 34-101.

France. Thus, for example, the marriage registries set forth the native places of the parties, and the names of their parents; and, in the baptismal registration, mention is made of the native places of both parents, and of the names and birth-places of the paternal grand-parents; and each register has its alphabetical index.

In *Austria*, all births must, under heavy penalties, be notified to the registrar, by the midwife, or accoucheur, and the mother's maiden name is inserted. So, also, in case of deaths, the date, the age, and the malady, or cause of death, are specified, and the corpse is inspected, or a certificate of the disease, &c. is required of the medical attendant. (*For the forms of registration in these several countries, see Appendix, B.*)

Such, in brief, are the modes which have been adopted in various countries, to procure and authenticate, for future use, full evidence of those three great classes of facts,—birth,—marriage,—death,—which influence, to so vast a degree, the welfare of man the individual, and of men in society. Thus, everywhere, does the voice of legislation, declare that these vital statistics are of vital importance.

I cannot, without doing this subject injustice, avoid some further illustration of the practical benefits which may result from a thorough system of registration and returns, such as the law of 1842 seems to contemplate.

In all questions of law requiring evidence as to age, legitimacy, relationship, settlement, or other facts connected with pedigree, the need of authentic registration of birth, death and marriage, is constantly felt.

Take an example of some political moment :

The right of a representative to his seat in our General Court, is disputed. He was elected by a majority of *one vote*. One of the persons voting for him was an old man, who had not been assessed for several years; but who claims the right of suffrage, because, he says, he is 70 years old and upwards. His age, therefore, is a fact of essential importance, and its decision may determine the political character of the State government. Without a registry, the question cannot be answered without great difficulty. With a registry it is put at rest at once and beyond all controversy.

Look at another case of a purely legal character, and of frequent occurrence. The owner of a large estate dies without will, leaving no immediate relatives, and the estate reverts to the descendants of some remote common ancestor, if they can be found. Various claimants arise, and it becomes necessary to clear up the family pedigree, in all its branches, for a hundred years. Without a registry, the task is almost hopeless; but with it, all becomes easy, clear, and certain.

Another instance of a different description may be added. Some young housekeeper, or some old man, wishing, by an insurance upon his life, or by purchase of an annuity, to secure to his wife and children a subsistence, in case of his own death, applies for a policy to the Life Office. In computing the risk, and fixing the rate of premium, his age is a material element. How shall it be ascertained? In such case, the registry alone, can be, with safety, relied upon. This is no improbable case. Mr. Finlaison, the Actuary before named, thus testified in 1833:—"Another evil, perhaps, resulting from the want of such a system of registry is, that we, in the National Debt Office, have no check on the alleged ages of the nominees, on whose lives annuities are daily purchased.—If there was a general system of registry, it would be our duty, before granting a life annuity, to remit to the proper officer the statement of age, in order to have it checked. Two or three years ago, a very great speculation took place at the Stock Exchange on old men's lives. A vast number of annuities were, all of a sudden, bought, on the lives of people in extreme old age. In this case, where the temptation to exaggerate the age is very great, it is obvious that it would have been highly desirable that the officers of government should have had the means of referring to a general register."*

I cannot leave this matter of life assurance without further remarks. The calculation of all questions of value or of risk, depending on the chances of human life, is based upon the tables of mortality; that is, upon the observations which, for a long series of years, and over large territories, and immense masses of men, have been made, by registrations or otherwise,

* Report of the Parliamentary Committee, p. 59.

and from which the average chances of life and death have been deduced by rigid mathematical calculation. The extent of such observations and their accuracy will, of course, materially affect the result of the calculation. In regard to any one locality like Massachusetts, or like England, an exact registration perpetuated for many years, would furnish the basis of a calculation as precise and infallible as any that is now applied to the movements of the heavenly bodies. It is equally true that calculations based on observations elsewhere made, must, when applied to Massachusetts, become, to some degree, uncertain. From this uncertainty in computing life risks would, of course, follow a rate of charging on policies needlessly high, if not exorbitant; and, in this manner, the amount of assurance would be, and probably is, greatly diminished. I will again quote Mr. Finlaison, in order to illustrate my own meaning.

“I beg to inform the committee,” said he, “that the evils which result from the want of a correct system of registry of births and deaths, are very great. The non-existence of such a registry renders it impossible, (although on many occasions it particularly concerns the public interests) to determine what may be the law of mortality now actually prevailing among the working classes in this empire, either generally or locally. At this very moment, for instance, an act of parliament has passed for permitting the industrious poor, through the agency of savings banks, to provide life annuities for themselves in old age, and it is my duty to prepare and submit to the lords of the treasury tables of the rates of contributions to be demanded from the parties of each sex, and for every age. Now, as I am unable to determine the rate of mortality to which the industrious poor are peculiarly subject, I am obliged to set down rates which I am convinced are more than the parties ought to pay, viz. : the rates which should be demanded from the nobility and gentry of England, if they were supposed to purchase similar annuities. I cannot, therefore, but consider it a hardship that the benevolent purposes of parliament in framing this law, cannot be accomplished to the full extent, because no actuary, while the law of mortality remains unknown, can assign the lowest rate of contribution that could be exacted. By the system of registry which is now pursued in France and Flanders, it is very easy to make obser-

vations for determining the rates applicable to the purpose in question."

Should life insurance become more frequent in Massachusetts, as it ought, and as it will, whenever the present monopoly of that business is broken up, or whenever mutual life offices are established, the benefit of a perfect registration will be more generally felt, and its necessity be universally admitted.

As it now is, the common course of business, almost every day, presents some case requiring an examination, by the tables of mortality, of the value of life interests in estates, such as DOWER, &c., wherein the importance of a just and exact system of registration is brought distinctly to view. Every lawyer is aware that such instances are by no means of unfrequent occurrence. (See Appendix, C.)

Nor is this matter invested with a mere business value. It is becoming closely associated with the best science and the purest benevolence of the age, and humanity is finding her ablest ally in statistical inquiry and statistical tables.

I find in the Appendix to the First Annual Report of the Registrar General of England, a communication from William Farr, Esq., which contains some remarks pertinent to this point. Having been requested to prepare abstracts of the recorded causes of some 141,607 deaths, he thus replies :

"The registration of births and deaths proves the connexion of families, facilitates the legal distribution of property, and answers several other purposes which sufficiently establish its utility; but in the performance of the duty with which you have been pleased to intrust me, I have to examine the registration under a different point of view, and with different objects, which will perhaps ultimately prove of not less importance. The deaths and causes of death are scientific facts which admit of numerical analysis, and science has nothing to offer more inviting in speculation than the laws of vitality, the variations of these laws in the two sexes at different ages, and the influence of civilization, occupation, locality, seasons and other physical agencies, either in generating diseases and inducing death, or in improving the public health.

"One of the many obvious applications of the facts, will be

to the promotion of practical medicine. The extent to which epidemics vary in different localities, seasons and classes of society, will be indicated by the registered diseases. The modifications in the character of diseases, and in the medical treatment, are indicated perhaps more accurately by the prevailing epidemics than by either the temperature, the hygrometricity, or any other appreciable condition of the atmosphere; and it was Sydenham's doctrine, that the treatment of acute diseases should have a reference not only to the immediate symptoms and to the seasons, but also to the epidemic constitutions of the year and place. A national system of registration can alone indicate the characters of the diseases of every district, and determine how far the practice taught in the schools, or illustrated in crowded hospitals, and in the unhealthy parts of the metropolis, among the destitute poor, may require modification among other classes of society and in other localities.

"The registration of the diseases of the several districts will furnish medical men with a series of valuable remedial agents. It will designate the localities where disease is most rife, and where there is the least tendency to particular classes of sickness and infirmity. In recommending a residence to patients, the physician will find the registered causes of death an indispensable directory.

"The registration of the causes of death, besides contributing to practical medicine, will give greater precision to the principles of physic. Any improvement in the treatment of disease, and any addition to medical science, will tend ultimately to the diminution of human suffering; but the registration of the causes of death is calculated to exercise a still more direct influence upon public health. Diseases are more easily prevented than cured, and the first step to their prevention is the discovery of their exciting causes. The registry will show the agency of these causes by numerical facts and measure the intensity of their influence, and prove that, while a part of the sickness is inevitable, and a part only can be expected to disappear before progressive social amelioration, a considerable proportion of the sickness and deaths may be suppressed by the general adoption of hygienic measures which are in actual but partial operation."

Mr. Farr expresses the belief that the annual number of deaths in England may, in this manner, be reduced by 30,000, a result which would more than recompense all the labor and expense that ever has been, or ever will be, devoted to the establishment of a system of registration. Whether or not he be correct in his estimate, it is beyond doubt, that the medical profession and medical science would gain much from a thorough registration, and that, through them, the public at large would derive unspeakable benefit.

Returning now to the laws of Massachusetts, and to the results of the act of 1842, I would further state that returns have been received from a very large number of cities and towns, and that, on the whole, these returns, though exceedingly imperfect, are as full and exact as could be expected under existing laws, and on a first demand. Many of the clerks promise more perfect returns for the future. Several of them urge the importance of registration and return. Only two speak unfavorably of the measure. I have copied the entire letter which accompanied the return from the town of Plympton in Plymouth county, as an act of justice to Mr. Bradford, the town clerk, and as a specimen of what might be done in all other towns. (Appendix, D.)

The following table contains the names of towns which have failed to make returns, and have thus incurred the penalty named in the act, viz. :

ESSEX COUNTY.

Essex, Haverhill and Newbury,	3
-------------------------------	---

MIDDLESEX.

Bedford, Dunstable, Framingham, Somerville, Stow,	5
---	---

WORCESTER.

Dudley and Spencer,	2
---------------------	---

HAMPSHIRE.

Norwich, Ware,	2
----------------	---

HAMPDEN.

Granville, Southwick, Tolland,	3
--	---

FRANKLIN.

Coleraine, Heath, Northfield,	3
---	---

BERKSHIRE.

Adams, Cheshire, Hancock, Sheffield, Windsor, West Stockbridge,	6
--	---

NORFOLK.

Canton, Milton, Randolph, Walpole,	4
--	---

BRISTOL.

Freetown, New Bedford, Somerset,	3
--	---

PLYMOUTH.

South Bridgewater, Plymouth,	2
--	---

BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable, Brewster,	2
---------------------------------	---

 35

In all, 35 towns, comprising a population, according to the U. S. census of 1840, of 76,654, have disregarded the law.

The fact that so many clerks have failed to make return, seems to indicate that the \$10 penalty needs to be enlarged. Indeed, one clerk, at the foot of an imperfect return, very frankly says, "I shall pay the fine, if exacted; it would cost me \$10 to collect the information."

Two hundred and seventy-two towns, with a population of about 700,000, have made some sort of return; but a single glance at those returns will show how miserably imperfect the records are, and must be, until our present laws are enforced and improved. The following are the totals of marriages, births and deaths, contained in the returns :

Marriages, 5742	}	Excess of deaths over births, 1073!
Births, 8471		
Deaths, 9544		

This statement presents the extraordinary result of a number of deaths greatly exceeding the births, and would lead to the ridiculous conclusion that the State is being rapidly depopulated. The only correct conclusion, however, is, that the registers are very imperfect, and the law disregarded.

The first of the tables (Table I.) appended hereto exhibits the entire number of births, deaths and marriages, contained in the returns of all the towns, arranged in counties, and connected with the population of each, *as given in the U. S. Census of 1840*. [The State Census of 1840 is too imperfect to be relied on.] At the right of the table appear occasional remarks, extracted from the returns themselves. These remarks point out some of the defects of the law. The time for making the return (May) is said to be inconvenient. The return of marriages solemnized in April is not made by clergymen till the following year. In many places the town-meetings are held in March; new clerks come in, and old ones go out, just before the annual return is to be made up.* In Boston, the return is made up to January instead of May. As six months are allowed for the record of births, the returns do not, in any case, exhibit the births of the current year. In many instances whole families are recorded at once. Many births (e. g. still-born and illegitimate) are not known by, or reported to, the clerks. Where the parties belong to different counties, their marriage is sometimes recorded in both; and where they go out of the Commonwealth for the ceremony, no record is any where made of the marriage. Clergymen neglect to report marriages,† and physicians neglect or refuse to report births, diseases, &c.‡ In Ipswich, with a population of over 3000, there have been but 22 births recorded for nearly forty years. The return from Salem, amongst a population of more than 15,000, gives not a

* See return from Granby,	(Appendix E.)
† “ “ “ Andover,	(ib.)
‡ “ “ “ Fall River,	(ib.)

single birth. The fact that there were 145 couples married last year in that city, is perhaps some indication that the next return will be less barren. The city of Boston gives but 19 births, though Chelsea returns more than four times that number.

In view of facts like these, all observers will heartily echo the declaration of the clerk of Sutton, that "Returns *must* be incorrect, till there is some means of enforcing the law."

At the conclusion of Table I., the "Recapitulation" will exhibit the comparative fidelity of the citizens in complying with the law of registration. The county of Middlesex gives the largest return of marriages (1037); the county of Worcester, the largest number of births (1275); and the county of Suffolk the largest number of deaths (2006).

The 2d table [Table II.] hereto appended, exhibits, under their various ages, the numbers of adult males of different occupations, whose deaths are recorded as having occurred during the year 1841-2. At the right of the table is a column, which shows the comparative longevity of the various occupations, taking the numbers returned as the basis of the reckoning. This column is constructed by regarding all the individuals between the ages of 40 and 50 as being 45 years of age, (and all the other columns in like manner,) obtaining the aggregate of ages against each occupation, and dividing by the number of individuals. Very few of the estimates are based on returns sufficiently correct and full, to give more than an approximation towards the exact truth; but, in the case of the more numerous occupations, such as carpenter, laborer, mariner, yeoman, &c., the approximation is tolerably near the truth. By adding together the returns of a series of years, a good degree of accuracy, even in the other trades, &c., would be finally attained.

This calculation, applied to the whole number of adult males, gives to this class of our fellow-citizens in Massachusetts, *an approximate average age of nearly 55 years*. The leading classes of occupation, with their approximate average longevity, stand thus, viz :

Occupations.	No. of deaths.						Average age.	
Blacksmiths, - -	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	57
Traders, - -	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	45*
Carpenters, - -	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	62
Cordwainers, - -	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	46
Laborers, - -	-	-	193	-	-	-	-	49
Mariners, - -	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	39
Yeomen, - -	-	-	660	-	-	-	-	66

There seems to be no good reason why the statement of occupation should be limited to males, or to adult males. The number of females and of minors is not small, whose deaths may furnish light to the careful inquirer concerning the influence of occupation and modes of life upon health and longevity.

The 3d table (Table III.) hereto appended, exhibits the number of deaths in each town and county, during each month in the year '41-2, showing also the proportion of deaths at different ages, and in the different sexes.

The whole number of females was	4576	} Total of both sexes,	8887
“ “ “ “ males, “	4311		Sex not stated,	657
Excess of females,	265	Total,	9544

The whole number of deaths under 10 years old is 3367 or more than one-third of the entire number. The usual proportion is about one-half. The return from Suffolk, which is more exact than any other, in fact gives 1063 under 10, which is more than half of (2006) the whole number. If we add the column of "ages not stated" to that of "under ten" (where probably most of them belong,) we have 3903, which approaches more nearly the common estimate.

In every county except Barnstable, the number of female deaths exceeds the males; and this exception is owing to extraordinary casualties in the gale of October, 1841. Comparing the remote counties with those containing the large cities and towns, there is a noticeable difference in the proportions of deaths among the two sexes.

* Yet how many young men are yearly preferring that occupation, which thus cuts off 12 years from their average of life.

Thus Suffolk gives	982	males	and	883	females.
“ Bristol “	192	“	“	208	“
“ Middlesex “	703	“	“	746	“
“ Worcester “	598	“	“	628	“

Totals nearly equal	<u>2475</u>	“	“	<u>2465</u>	“
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But Hampshire gives	156	“	“	201	“
“ Hampden “	121	“	“	153	“
“ Berkshire “	175	“	“	234	“
“ Franklin “	156	“	“	180	“

Totals,	-	-	608	“	“
					<u>768</u>
					608

Excess of females,	-	-	-		<u>160</u>
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which is nearly one-seventh.

This table exhibits the comparative mortality of different seasons of the year, and of different sections of the Commonwealth.

In regard to the different seasons, the following facts appear.

1st. The greatest number of deaths occurred in October and the smallest in July, viz:

October, 994,

July, 626,

the difference being more than one-third.

2d. Deaths in the Spring months,	.	.	2178	} 4617
“ “ “ Summer “	.	.	2439	
“ “ “ Autumn “	.	.	2407	} 4795
“ “ “ Winter “	.	.	2388	

Difference in favor of Spring and Summer,	<u>178</u>
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The difference between Winter and Spring on the one side, and Summer and Autumn on the other, in favor of the two former, is 280.

Tables IV. and V. exhibit the diseases and causes of death, accurately classified and arranged by months and by counties, and will thus show both where and when the mortality has

been greatest. Much difficulty has been felt, in preparing these Tables, in consequence of the loose and dissimilar terms of description used in the returns. A page of synonyms connected with one of these Tables, will, in some degree, illustrate the extent of this embarrassment; and some remarks of Dr. A. A. Gould, (whose assistance I have found exceedingly useful, and indeed I may say indispensable,) will further explain this matter.

He says :

“Among many other sources of difficulty, may be mentioned the great diversity in the nomenclature. Reference to the list of terms regarded as synonymous, will illustrate this difficulty. More uniformity might be observed in this respect. About one eighth of all the causes of death are ‘not stated,’ not because the majority were as I conceive unknown—but because no pains were taken to furnish the names. In the return of one town, in which there were some fifty deaths, they were nearly all placed under three diseases.”

Great carelessness appears in stating the ages of children in the table of deaths—although accuracy on this point is exceedingly desirable. The number of children who die under the age of ten years, is awfully large,—and nothing can be more desirable than to gather every fact within reach, which may be likely to reveal the causes of such mortality, and furnish the means of reducing it. I hope that this matter may be more carefully attended to in the next year’s returns.

Where “drowned” and “poisoned” are mentioned as the causes of death, it is not stated in the returns whether the deaths were accidental or suicidal.

The following short table exhibits some facts with regard to the sexes, which are both curious and important.

CAUSES OF DTH.	SEX.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Over 100	Not sta- ted.	TOTAL.
Consumption,	Male,	19	7	4	5	31	125	92	77	79	64	52	13	-	-	23	591
	Female,	16	7	16	10	101	224	163	113	70	80	69	22	1	-	47	939
Old Age, - -	Male,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	92	146	47	1	8	303
	Female,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	9	89	159	71	3	13	349
Intemperan'e,	Male,	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	22	15	7	4	-	-	-	3	68
	Female,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	8

Under *consumption* is exhibited the great excess of females over males who die of that disease. Under *old age*, it is to be remarked, how many more females than males outlive three-score and ten. Indeed, here is exhibited what holds good nearly throughout the whole table of diseases, to wit: that in early life mortality is greatest among females; but if females pass beyond forty-five, their chance for prolonged life exceeds that of males.

The disparity of the sexes in the number of deaths by intemperance, is very extraordinary; out of 76 deaths thus occasioned, only 8 are females.

Upon the subject of returns, I will here quote from a very interesting letter of Dr. Gould, a few suggestions which seem worthy of attention. He says:

“There are many reasons why the returns are desirable in a medical point of view. Many interesting points in the history of disease, yet remain unsettled, and can only be determined by statistical tables carefully constructed. Among them are, the average age of man, and the rate of mortality at the decennial periods of life. On such data must be based the principles of life insurance, annuities, &c. I may name, also, the comparative salubrity of different regions, of the different seasons, and the prevalent diseases of particular regions.

“There are also several diseases of great interest, on which the cause of humanity requires that light should be drawn from every possible source. *Puerperal fever* is one of them; a disease so terrible and so fatal,—and yet one which, there is reason to believe, may be materially

abated. It remains to be fully proved whether it be contagious or not ; if it proves to be contagious, as the candid admissions of honest observers seem to indicate, the present practice of many physicians and nurses must be altogether changed. In order to effect this object and others by means of the returns, it is desirable, that, in the nomenclature, a careful distinction should be made between those who die from puerperal fever *proper*, and those who die from other accidents of childbed.

“Of all diseases desolating New England, *consumption* takes the lead ; and considering what has been already done in the history and diagnosis of this disease, there is great encouragement to attempt much more. But care should be taken here, also, to include under that name nothing but tubercular phthisis. This disease is rarely found to affect youth or persons after fifty ; and yet we find a large proportion on the present returns entered at the extremes of age. This occurs in consequence of including aged persons, who have been long declining, under consumption ; whereas they would properly come under *old age*. Others should be included among *infantile*. Under the heads of *debility, decay, decline and marasmus*, some probably belong to *consumption* and others to *old age*.

“The returns from the maritime towns exhibit a large number ‘lost at sea,’ which are included under ‘drowned.’ This shows the importance of extending registration to our shipping as well as to our towns and cities.”

A letter from J. I. Bowditch, Esq., of the American Academy, may be quoted, by way of further illustration of this most interesting subject.

“BOSTON, Feb. 1842.

“DEAR SIR,—Dr. Wigglesworth, in 1789, from returns made to the American Academy by individuals from towns scattered along the sea-coast, from Nantucket to Portland, and from towns in the counties of Middlesex, Worcester and Hampshire, and several other places, formed tables giving the expectation of life, &c. The tables are used generally in Massachusetts, *and were adopted by the supreme court*, in 10th Massachusetts Reports.

“It seems to me very desirable that a more extended basis should be obtained ; the measures adopted by our state government last year, were certainly wise, and highly to be commended.

“The whole number of deaths recorded by Dr. Wigglesworth,

amounted to only 4893; yet with this small number as the radix of calculation, he was enabled to deduce valuable results.

“When we consider the amount of property which, in the course of years, may be distributed according to the rates of the present tables, it does seem very important that every means should be used to test their accuracy.

“The English tables, you will perceive, are made out with great minuteness,—and I would call your attention particularly to the propriety of recording the deaths under five years, as follows:—

under 1 month,
1 month and under 2 months,
2 months and under 3 months,
3 months and under 4 months,
and so on to 12 months.

Then:—

under 1 year,
1 year and under 2 years,
2 years and under 3 years,
3 years and under 4 years,
4 years and under 5 years.

And so on, as far as you can without making your report too bulky.

“For the cause of science you run no risk in going into detail. From birth until 20 years, the figures usually show great irregularity, and for this reason, I should wish to have the tables formed as above. If the authorities in the different towns could be compelled to give their attention to returns, more accuracy would be obtained.

“Although the *first reports* may not be all that are desirable, and great fault may be found with them, yet I hope that you will use your influence to have them continued, trusting that in time the difficulties will be surmounted, and that results will be obtained which will do honor to the State.

“Very respectfully,

“J. I. BOWDITCH.”

J. A. BOLLES, ESQ.,
Secretary of State. }

A brief sketch of the history of the act of March 3d, 1842, will shed some further light on the benefits which wise and good men expect from a thorough system of registration, and will confirm the views herein-before expressed.

In February, 1841, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Boston, appointed a committee, consisting of Hon. John Pickering and several other gentlemen, whose names are familiar in the records of science and of enlightened philanthropy, in behalf of the Academy, to memorialize the General Court upon the subject of registration. That committee prepared and presented a petition, which places the merits of this whole question in a manner so forcible, yet brief, that I cannot forbear inserting it *in totidem verbis*.

The Memorial of the undersigned, a committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, in behalf of said Academy, respectfully shows :

That your memorialists, with a view to the interests of science, as well as of humanity, and the public health and morals, ask leave to call the attention of your honorable body to the expediency of providing, by law, for a more exact and efficient system of registering the deaths, births and marriages, within this Commonwealth ; it having been found, by long experience, that the legal provisions already made are wholly insufficient to carry into effect the wise intentions of the Legislature.

In a measure of public policy, which has already been sanctioned by the Legislature, though with little practical effect, for a long series of years, it may seem to be superfluous to enter into a formal course of reasoning to prove its importance ; yet it may not be altogether without use to advert to some of the practical considerations, which must doubtless have an influence on the question of adopting such further legal provisions as may be necessary to effect the purposes intended by the existing laws.

Among these considerations, that of affording more effectual means of promoting the public health, by ascertaining the causes of disease, deservedly holds the first place. Many of the causes of disease, as they affect different communities, engaged in a great variety of occupations, can be ascertained only by observations on an extensive scale, far beyond the reach of individual research ; and an accurate return of deaths, from the different parts of the State, for a series of years, would

greatly aid in the investigation of these causes. As an exemplification of this view of the subject, it is asserted that the relative prevalence of the disease of consumption is much greater in some places than in others; this prevalence is supposed by some to be counteracted, in a great degree, by that of certain other diseases; and the ascertaining of the truth in this case, would probably afford the means of lessening the number of those who would fall victims to this disease.

To the paramount considerations founded on the benefits which would result to the public health and morals, and the general advancement of science, more especially in the all-important department of political economy, as applicable to our own State, may be added others of scarcely inferior practical importance.

Among these, it may be observed that such an exact registration would afford the best means of determining, in a satisfactory manner, numberless questions of consanguinity, involving the legitimacy or illegitimacy of parties, and their rights of property, which are continually occurring in our courts of justice, as well between individuals as between the municipal corporations of this Commonwealth.

It is also a well-known fact, that the present *tables of mortality*, by which the expectation of human life is now calculated, in legal and other proceedings for the various purposes of annuities, of life estates in the various species of property, are extremely defective, and consequently too uncertain to be relied upon. Now an exact registration of the deaths, for a series of years, would furnish sufficient data for the construction of accurate tables, and when the vast amount of property depending on the accurate value, or expectation of human life, is duly considered, the high importance of such tables will be justly estimated.

Every married woman in the State has her right of dower, or life estate, in the real estate of her husband; and every married man (with very limited exceptions,) has an interest for life in the real estate of his wife. When such life estates are transferred, especially under compulsory process of law, it becomes highly necessary, for the purposes of justice, that the most ample means should be provided for making a correct estimate of property, both as respects the party holding the estate, and the party to whom it is so transferred, as well as those who may be entitled to the reversionary interest in such property. The same reasoning would be applicable to cases of estimating land held for life, which should be required by the public authorities for highways, or other public uses, or by towns or other corporations, for the like objects.

It often happens, also, that charitable institutions in this Commonwealth derive their funds from the bounty of philanthropic individuals, who frequently bequeath large amounts of property to such institutions, encumbered with the payment of annuities to certain individuals during their lives ; but for want of correct data, such annuities cannot now be properly calculated. Now, by having exact tables, which can be obtained only by a long course of observations, and under some uniform system, sanctioned by legislative authority, all questions of the kinds above mentioned would be readily determined, and without the risk of doing injustice to any party interested.

Your memorialists would add, that the proposed system of registration, considered as a matter of political science, with particular reference to our own Commonwealth, as an integral portion of the United States, loses none of its importance, when we take into view the facilities which it will afford for ascertaining the ratio or law by which the native population increases from year to year, (as distinguished from the increase by emigration from other countries,) and for enabling us more justly to estimate the great interests, and the resources and means of the Commonwealth, in their relations to the public welfare of our common country.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully request that such measures may be adopted in the premises, as your honorable body, in its wisdom, shall deem the public interest to require.

During the same month a similar petition was prepared by order and in behalf of the counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and presented to the Legislature. From this petition I make the following extracts :—

The interests of humanity and science, as well as those of morals and the public health, would be essentially promoted by an efficient registration and return of deaths, births and marriages in all the towns of this Commonwealth. The law now requires a record of births and marriages ; but the provision is not such, your memorialists are informed, as to secure any general or adequate attention being paid to it. No public record of deaths is made, except in a very few places. And no provision is made for any return of such records as are kept, so that their results may be rendered available for the purposes of general utility.

The census of successive periods shows a rapid rate of increase of

our population,—exhibiting the remarkable fact, that the number of persons now living in this country is greater than that of all who have ever died in it since the first settlement of the country by Europeans. But in what degree this increase is the effect of causes naturally existing among us, or how far it is produced by immigration, there are at present no means of knowing. This, and many other questions of great importance in political economy and other branches of science, may be ascertained by an accurate comparison of the births and deaths with the existing population. The influence of the different employments and states of society on the public morals and the general welfare would be exhibited, and thus the means may be obtained of judging to what extent each should be fostered and encouraged.

But it is on account of its importance in promoting the public health, that your memorialists, as physicians, attach the strongest interest to this measure. Many of the causes of disease, as they affect different communities, engaged in a great variety of occupations, can only be ascertained by observations on an extensive scale, far beyond the reach of individual research. An accurate return of deaths from the different sections of the State, for a series of years, would greatly aid in the investigation of these causes, and would doubtless do much towards enabling us to find means for the removal of some of them. For example, the relative prevalence of consumption is much greater in some places than in others; and there are those who believe that its prevalence is in a great degree counteracted by that of certain other diseases. A full establishment of the truth in regard to this opinion, as it might be established by such returns as we propose, might do something at least to diminish the mortality of a disease, which now cuts off so many at the most interesting and useful period of life.

These petitions were referred to a Joint Special Committee of the two Houses, at so late a period of the session, as to render deliberate legislation at that time impossible, on which account, the committee, in their report, recommended that the subject be postponed to the next General Court, with the declaration, however, that “the committee fully concur with the memorialists in their opinion as to the beneficial effects that would result from an efficient and thorough system of public registration;” and saying further that “they hope the day is not far distant when a law that shall cover the whole ground

taken in the memorials, will receive the sanction of the Legislature."

Upon this Report, the subject was postponed to the session of January, 1842.

In February, 1842, a Special Joint Committee, to whom these memorials were referred, reported a bill entitled "An Act relating to the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths," (Senate Documents, No. 70,) in the terms following, viz :

SEC. 1. The selectmen of the several towns, and the mayor and aldermen of cities in this Commonwealth, shall annually, in the month of April, in each year, appoint a suitable person or persons to superintend the burials and burial-grounds in their respective towns and cities, said superintendents to hold their offices till others may be appointed; and in case of the death or removal of a superintendent, a new appointment may be made at any time during the year.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such superintendents to give notice in writing, to the town or city clerks of their respective towns or cities, within one week from the first day of said April, in each year, of all the burials which they may have severally superintended during the preceding year, stating the name, sex, age, (and if an adult male, the occupation,) and the disease or other cause of such deceased person's death, said superintendents to receive such compensation for the above services as said towns and cities may allow : and any superintendent who shall neglect to give said notice shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars for each offence, to be recovered by an action on the case, or by complaint before a justice of the peace, to be brought by any person who shall know of such neglect.

SEC. 3. No deceased person shall be buried in any other place than a public or town burial-ground, until such a notice as is prescribed in the preceding section shall have been given either to the town or city clerk, or to some superintendent of the town or city where said burial is to take place, and any person who shall bury or cause to be buried any deceased person, until such notice has been given as aforesaid, shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars, to be recovered as in the preceding section.

SEC. 4. In case notice shall not be given to the clerk of any town or city, as now required by law, of any birth, death or marriage, it shall be the duty of such clerk to make a record of such birth, death

or marriage, upon such information as he may be able, upon due inquiry, to obtain.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall neglect, for the space of thirty days, to give notice of a birth or death, as required in the forty-seventh section of the fifteenth chapter of the Revised Statues, shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be collected and appropriated as provided in the second section of this act.

SEC. 6. The said town and city clerks shall, in the month of April annually, make returns to the secretary of the Commonwealth, of all the births, deaths and marriages, which may have come to their knowledge, and which shall have been recorded in their books respectively during the year preceding the first day of said , which return shall be a certified copy of such record; and any town or city clerk who shall neglect to make such return in manner aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars, to be collected and appropriated as provided in the second section of this act.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall prepare and furnish to the clerks of the several towns and cities in this Commonwealth, blank forms of returns, as herein-before specified, and shall accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as may be necessary and useful; and he shall receive said returns, and prepare therefrom such tabular results as will render them of practical utility,—and shall make report thereof annually to the Legislature, and generally shall do whatever may be required, to carry into effect the objects of this act, and of the several provisions of the Revised Statutes not inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 8. The said several towns and cities shall pay to said superintendents and clerks, such sums for compensation for the services required by this act, as they may think proper and just, and such compensation shall be paid out of the moneys of the several towns and cities respectively.

SEC. 9. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

This bill did not become a law; but its 2d, 6th and 7th sections were condensed into two sections, and on the third of March, 1842, they were enacted, and in this form were approved, constituting the 95th chapter of the acts of that session,—under the provisions of which, this report is now prepared.

The entire insufficiency of the act to produce the desired results, must be apparent to those who have thus far read this report ; and it seems somewhat surprising that, for the purpose of improving the old system, a measure like this, which varies no penalty, and furnishes to town clerks no new means of collecting information, and to the citizens at large, no new inducements to supply the town clerks with materials for their records and returns, should have been adopted.

I have ventured, with great diffidence, (and, I trust, without any violation of official decorum,) to sketch the outlines of a statute, such as I believe would be found to answer the needful purpose and supply the public wants.

The following is the sketch referred to.

Every town clerk to keep, in separate volumes, duplicate registers of births, of marriages, and of deaths.

These books of record to be prepared, in a uniform manner, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by him sent to each town whenever needed ; the cost of the books to be paid *by the towns* : and every clerk to keep himself fully and seasonably supplied, by giving proper notice to the Secretary.

The forms of the registries in these books, to be substantially like the schedules, A, B, and C, hereunto annexed, so as to furnish authentic evidence of facts necessary to accurate statistical calculations, and to professional inquiry.

The town clerk every year, in the month of December, to transmit (properly certified and sealed up,) one set of these three duplicate volumes, with a full alphabetical index for each volume, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth ; and to retain the other set in his own office, to be indexed in like manner. *A copy of said record* to be sent annually, in December, by said clerk, to the registry of deeds for his county or district ; for which copy, the county shall pay to the clerk at the rate of twelve cents per page of two hundred and twenty-four words.

The duties imposed on the town clerks to be enforced by suitable penalties and rewards :—penalties for all neglect or re-

fusal to discharge their duties; and compensation, depending on the number and accuracy of their entries, say one dime for every birth, death or marriage properly recorded, without mistake, and accurately indexed:—the compensation being paid from the town treasury, in addition to fees from individuals procuring copies and certificates as herein provided.

All falsification of the records to be very severely punished. Half the fine in all cases to go to the prosecutor, who shall be a competent witness; said penalty to be recovered in an action of the case, brought in the name of the town, or by complaint.

To insure accurate returns to the town clerk of the births, marriages and deaths, the following proviso might be adopted:—

1. *In case of births.* Parents, or one of them, under penalty of twenty dollars for each omission, within a period of ten days after the birth of a child, to give notice thereof to the clerk of the town in which the birth occurs, informing him of its name, color and sex, and the day of its birth, and furnishing also the names and color of the parents, the mother's maiden name, and the father's occupation, as set forth in schedule (A).

The physician, or midwife, present at any birth, in like manner, and under like penalties, to notify the town clerk of the birth within the period above named. The keepers of jails, prisons, alms-houses, hospitals, and all other like institutions, to give notice in like manner, and under like penalties, of all births among their inmates, to the clerk of the town where the institution is situated. The commanders of all vessels of Massachusetts, sailing to or from any Massachusetts port, under like penalties, and within ten days after their arrival at a home port in this state, to notify the town clerk of the port where the vessel arrives, of all births that have occurred on board during the voyage; said notice to contain the particulars above named. Whenever a foundling is discovered, the person so finding it, to give notice of the fact to the clerk and inform him of all the particulars respecting the same.

And to insure compliance with the above requirements, it might be provided that no assistance shall be given by the overseers of the poor in any town to any individual for the

support of the unregistered children of any inhabitant of the town in which the said children were born.

2. *As to marriages.* None to be solemnized by magistrate or minister, unless, in addition to the certificate now required by law, a further certificate be produced to the magistrate, or clergyman, by the bridegroom, from the clerk of the town where the marriage is solemnized, stating that the said clerk has had twenty-four hours previous notice of the place and hour of the wedding. Every person taking part in such marriage ceremonial without the production of such notices, to be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars.

The above notice to be given to the town clerk by the bridegroom twenty-four hours before the ceremony, and the town clerk to attend (under penalty of twenty dollars) by himself or deputy, at the wedding, and make a record in duplicate in the volumes of marriage records of the marriage, to be signed by the parties, by their mark if they cannot write, and by the officiating magistrate, containing the facts stated in the form of schedule (B). For such certificates of publishment, and of notice, the town clerk to have a fee of fifty cents each, or one dollar for the two. The town clerk to have the right of appointing any needful number of deputies, for whose acts he shall be responsible, who shall be duly sworn to act in his stead, whenever he cannot officiate in person: the entries of all such deputies in the records to be verified by the countersignature of the clerk. The clerk or deputy to be authorized to ask all questions needful to complete the record, and any refusal to answer, or any false answer, to be severely punished.

3. *As to Deaths.* No burial to be performed, nor any funeral service, without a certificate from the town clerk, that due notice of the death has been furnished, and the record thereof duly made. All persons taking part in such illegal burial, as clergymen, undertakers, or relations of the deceased, to be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars each. The record to contain the facts, &c. named in schedule (C).

The medical attendant of every person deceased, shall, within ten days after the decease of such person, under penalty of twenty dollars for each offence, give notice to the town clerk of

the town where the death occurs, of the death and of the cause of said death, whether by disease or otherwise, and the entry of the cause of death may be made at any time within ten days after the death.

Every death occurring on board a Massachusetts vessel, sailing to or from any Massachusetts port, shall, like births, and under like penalties, be reported by the commander, within ten days after his arrival, with the various particulars set forth in schedule (C). A penalty of fifty dollars on the town clerk for neglect or refusal to make the entries, or to do any of the duties required by this act.

The various records to be securely kept by the town clerks, while in their custody, under lock and key when not in actual use, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars for all injury by defacement, alteration, or loss of the same arising from their negligence, and not less than five hundred dollars, when owing to wilful default or misconduct of the clerks. No erasure of any entry to be permitted in such manner as to conceal the words originally entered; nor any alteration, except by the entry of the cause of death, in the original entry of any birth, death or marriage, to be made after the record thereof has been signed or countersigned by the clerk, and he shall, in all cases, sign or countersign the record of each birth, &c., as soon as may be, after the same has been made.

For every inspection of such record, the secretary and the clerk to be paid one dime, by the applicant, for every volume inspected; and for certified copies of the records, at the rate of one dime per page. For failing to deliver up to his successor, any and all the records, every town clerk to forfeit not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned one year. Copies of these records, certified by either the clerk or the secretary, to be received in evidence in all trials in our courts.

[The columns of "color" are placed in the tables in order to furnish facts very desirable to be known, in regard to the laws of life and health among mixed races,—the African and Caucasian.]

SCHEDULES.

A. Form of Record of Births.

18——. Births in the town of ——, from ——, to ——.

[illegible]

The foregoing schedules can require no explanation to render their intent and meaning sufficiently apparent to a careful reader. Should any person be led to the belief or apprehension that such a system of registration would be too burdensome to become practicable or popular, a short study of the character and operation of the French Code of Registration will satisfy them that there is little to apprehend from such a difficulty. It is at all events certain, that every thing of value must be obtained by labor and expense. It is a uniform law, imposed by a wise Providence upon the intellectual, not less than on the material world, that a price must be paid proportionate to the advantage received; and as the advantages that must result from a thorough registration, will be very numerous and very great, we ought not to shrink from the expenditure of time and labor needful to accomplish these results.

In concluding this report, I cannot help expressing my regret, that the very brief period within which I have had official charge of this subject, and the multitude of other labors which have divided my time and distracted my attention, oblige me to present so important a topic in a manner so imperfect before the Legislature. In my anxiety to lay the report before the two Houses before their adjournment, I have been obliged to deny myself the advantage of more careful research and reflection, and to lose the aid of several distinguished gentlemen, who might otherwise have contributed their more valuable services to my own humble efforts. Such as they are, the report and tables are now respectfully submitted, in the hope that they may, in some degree, assist the progress of humane inquiry and judicious legislation.

JOHN A. BOLLES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

APPENDIX, A.

ENGLISH REGISTRATION ACT.

§ 14. And be it enacted, That the registrar general shall furnish to every superintendent registrar, for the use of the registrars under his superintendence, a sufficient number of strong iron boxes to hold the register books, to be kept by such registrar; and every such box shall be furnished with a lock and two keys, and no more, and one of such keys shall be kept by the registrar, and the other key shall be kept by the superintendent registrar; and the register books of each district, while in the custody of the registrar, and not in use, shall be always left in the register box, and the register box shall always be kept locked.

§ 17. And be it enacted, That the registrar general shall cause to be printed, on account of the said register office, a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births, deaths, and marriages, of His Majesty's subjects in England, according to the forms of schedules (A.) (B.) (C.)* to this act annexed; and the said register books shall be of durable materials, and in them shall be printed upon each side of every leaf the heads of information herein required to be known and registered of births, deaths, and marriages, respectively; and every page of each of such books shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end, beginning with number one; and every place of entry shall be also numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the book, beginning with number one; and every entry shall be divided from the following entry by a printed line.

§ 18. And be it enacted, That the registrar general shall furnish to every superintendent registrar, for the use of the registrars under his superintendence, a sufficient number of register books of births, and of register books of deaths, and of forms for certified copies thereof, as hereinafter provided, at a reasonable price, to be fixed from time to time by one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the cost whereof shall be borne by the union, parish, or place, in or for which the superintendent registrar is appointed, and shall be

* These forms appear in the foregoing Report.

paid by the guardians or by the churchwardens and overseers, (as the case may be,) out of the monies coming to their hands or control as such guardians or churchwardens and overseers, to the registrar, and shall be accounted for by him to the registrar general; and every registrar shall be authorized, and is hereby required to inform himself carefully of every birth and every death which shall happen within his district after the said first day of March, and to learn and register, as soon after the event as conveniently may be done, without fee or reward, save as herein-after mentioned, in one of the said books, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the said schedules (A.) and (B.) respectively, touching every such birth or every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

§ 19. And be it enacted, That the father or mother of any child born, or the occupier of every house or tenement in England, in which any birth or death shall happen, after the said first day of March, may, within forty-two days next after the day of such birth, or within five days after the day of such death respectively, give notice of such birth or death to the registrar of the district; and in case any new-born child or any dead body shall be found exposed, the overseers of the poor in the case of the new-born child, and the coroner in the case of the dead body, shall forthwith give notice and information thereof, and of the place where such child or dead body was found, to the registrar; and for the purposes of this act the master or keeper of every gaol, prison, or house of correction, or workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institution, shall be deemed the occupier thereof.

§ 20. And be it enacted, That the father or mother of every child born in England, after the said first day of March, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within forty-two days next after the day of every such birth, give information, upon being requested so to do, to the said registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered, touching the birth of such child.

§ 21. And be it enacted, That if any child of an English parent shall be born at sea, on board of a British vessel, the captain or commanding officer of the vessel on board of which the said child shall have been born, shall forthwith make a minute of the several particulars herein-before required to be inserted in the register touching the birth of such child, so far as the same may be known, and the name of the vessel wherein the birth took place; and shall, on the arrival of such vessel in any port of the United Kingdom, or by any other sooner opportunity, send a certificate of the said minute through the post-office to the registrar general, who shall file the same, and enter a

copy thereof under his hand in a book to be kept for that purpose in "the General Register Office," to be called the "Marine Register Book," and shall keep the said book with the other registers according to the provisions of this act.

§ 22. And be it enacted, That after the expiration of forty-two days following the day of the birth of any child, it shall not be lawful for any registrar to register such birth, save as herein-after is next mentioned; provided that, in case the birth of any child shall not have been registered according to the provisions herein-before contained, it shall be lawful for any person present at the birth of such child, or for the father or guardian thereof, at any time within six calendar months next after the birth, to make a solemn declaration of the particulars required to be known touching the birth of such child, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief; and it shall thereupon be lawful for the said registrar then and there, in the presence of the superintendent registrar, to register the birth of the said child, according to the information of the person making the said declaration; and in every such case the superintendent registrar before whom the said declaration is made, shall sign the entry of the birth as well as the registrar, and for every such registry as last aforesaid, the superintendent registrar shall be entitled to have a fee of two shillings and sixpence from the person requiring the same to be registered; and the registrar, over and above the fee herein-after enacted, in respect of every birth registered by him, shall be entitled, unless the delay shall have been occasioned by his default, to have a fee of five shillings from the person requiring the same to be registered; and no register of births shall be given in evidence to prove the birth of any child wherein it shall appear that forty-two days have intervened between the day of the birth and the day of the registration of the birth of such child, unless the entry shall be signed by the superintendent registrar; and every person who shall knowingly register or cause to be registered the birth of any child, otherwise than herein-before is last mentioned, after the expiration of forty-two days following the day of the birth of such child, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

§ 23. And be it enacted, That after the expiration of six calendar months following the birth of any child, it shall not be lawful for any registrar to register the birth of such child, and no register of births, except in the case of children born at sea, shall be given in evidence to prove the birth of any child wherein it shall appear that six calendar months have intervened between the day of the birth and the day of the registration of the birth of such child; and every person who shall knowingly register or cause to be registered the birth of any child after the expiration of six calendar months following the day of the birth of such child, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

§ 24. And be it enacted, That if any child born in England, whose birth shall have been registered as aforesaid shall, within six calendar months next after it shall have been so registered, have any name given to it in baptism, the parent or guardian of such child, or other person procuring such name to be given, may, within seven days next after such baptism, procure and deliver to the registrar or superintendent registrar, in whose custody the register of the birth of the child may then happen to be, a certificate, according to the form of schedule (G.) to this act annexed, signed by the minister who shall have performed the rite of baptism, which certificate such minister is hereby required to deliver immediately after the baptism, whenever the same shall be then demanded, on payment of the fee of one shilling, which he shall be therefore entitled to receive; and the said registrar or superintendent registrar, upon receipt of such certificate, and on payment of the fee of one shilling, which he shall be therefore entitled to receive, shall, without any erasure of the original entry, forthwith register therein that the child was baptized by such name, and the registrar shall thereupon certify upon the said certificate the additional entry so made, and shall forthwith send the said certificate through the post-office to the registrar general.

§ 25. And be it enacted, That some person present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in England after the said first day of March, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information, upon being requested so to do, to the said registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered, touching the death of such person: provided always, that in every case in which an inquest shall be held on any dead body, the jury shall inquire of the particulars herein required to be registered concerning the death, and the coroner shall inform the registrar of the finding of the Jury, and the registrar shall make the entry accordingly.

§ 26. And be it enacted, That if any of His Majesty's English subjects shall die at sea, on board of a British vessel, the captain or commanding officer of the vessel on board of which such death shall have happened, shall forthwith make a minute of the several particulars herein-before required to be inserted in the register touching such death, so far as the same may be known, and the name of the vessel wherein the death took place, and shall, on the arrival of such vessel in any port of the United Kingdom, or by any other sooner opportunity, send a certificate of the said minute through the post-office to the registrar general, who shall file the same, and enter a copy thereof under

his hand in the marine register book, and keep the same with the other registers, according to the provisions of this act.

§ 27. And be it enacted, That every registrar, immediately upon registering any death, or as soon there after as he shall be required so to do, shall, without fee or reward, deliver to the undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of schedule [E.] to this Act annexed, that such death has been duly registered, and such certificate shall be delivered by such undertaker or other person to the minister or officiating person who shall be required to bury or to perform any religious service for the burial of the dead body, and if any dead body shall be buried for which no such certificate shall have been so delivered, the person who shall bury, or perform any funeral or any religious service for the burial shall forthwith give notice thereof to the registrar: provided always, that the coroner, upon holding any inquest, may order the body to be buried, if he shall think fit, before registry of the death, and shall in such case give a certificate of his order in writing under his hand, according to the form of schedule [F.] to this Act annexed, to such undertaker, or other person having charge of the funeral, which shall be delivered as aforesaid; and every person who shall bury or perform any funeral or any religious service for the burial of any dead body, for which no certificate shall have been duly made and delivered as aforesaid, either by the registrar or coroner, and who shall not within seven days give notice thereof to the registrar, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence.

§ 28. And be it enacted, That every person by whom the information contained in any register of birth or death under this Act shall have been given, shall sign his name, description, and place of abode in the register; and no register of birth or death according to this Act shall be given in evidence, which shall not be signed by some person professing to be the informant, and to be such party as is herein required to give such information to the registrar.

§ 29. And be it enacted, That every registrar shall make out an account four times in every year of the number of births and deaths which he shall have registered since the last quarterly account, and the superintendent registrar shall verify and sign the same; and the guardians or overseers of the parish, township, or place in or for which he shall be registrar, on production of the said account so verified and signed, shall pay to the said registrar, out of the monies in their hands or power as such guardians or overseers, such sums as he shall be entitled to receive on the said account according to the following scale; (that is to say,) for the first twenty entries of births and deaths in every year which he shall have registered, whether the same be of births or of deaths indiscriminately, two shillings and sixpence each, and one shilling for every subsequent entry of births or deaths in each year; and in the case of an

union the said several sums shall be charged to the account of the parishes in which such births or deaths respectively shall have occurred.

§ 30. And be it further enacted, That the registrar general shall furnish or cause to be furnished to the rector, vicar, or curate of every church and chapel in England wherein marriages may lawfully be solemnized, and also to every person whom the recording clerk of the society of Friends commonly called Quakers, at their central office in London, shall, from time to time, certify in writing under his hand to the registrar general to be a registering officer in England of the said society, and also to every person whom the president for the time being of the London committee of deputies of the British Jews shall, from time to time, certify in writing under his hand to the registrar general to be the secretary of a synagogue in England of persons professing the Jewish religion, a sufficient number in duplicate of marriage register books, and forms for certified copies thereof, as herein-after provided; and the cost of all such books and forms shall be paid by the churchwardens and overseers of the parish or chapelry out of the monies in their hands as such churchwardens and overseers, or by the registering officer or secretary respectively to whom the same shall be furnished.

§ 31. And be it enacted, That every clergyman of the church of England, immediately after every office of matrimony solemnized by him, shall register in duplicate in two of the marriage register books the several particulars relating to that marriage according to the form of the said schedule [C.]; and every such registering officer of the Quakers, as soon as conveniently may be after the solemnization of any marriage between two Quakers in the district for which he is registering officer, and every such secretary of a synagogue, immediately after every marriage solemnized between any two persons professing the Jewish religion, of whom the husband shall belong to the synagogue whereof he is secretary, shall register or cause to be registered in duplicate in two of the said marriage register books the several particulars relating to that marriage according to the form of the said schedule [C.]; and every such registering officer or secretary, whether he shall or shall not be present at such marriage, shall satisfy himself that the proceedings in relation thereto have been conformable to the usages of the said society, or of the persons professing the Jewish religion, as the case may be, and every such entry as herein-before is mentioned (whether made by such clergyman or by such registering officer or secretary respectively as aforesaid,) shall be signed by the clergyman or by the said registering officer or secretary as the case may be, and by the parties married, and by two witnesses, and shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of each book, and the number of the place of entry in each duplicate marriage register book shall be the same.

§ 32. And be it enacted, That in the months of April, July, October, and

January, on such days as shall from time to time be appointed by the registrar general, every registrar shall make and deliver to the superintendent registrar of his district, on durable materials, a true copy, certified by him under his hand according to the form of schedule [D.] to this Act annexed, of all the entries of births and deaths in the register book kept by him since the last certificate, the first of such certificates to be given in the month of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and to contain all the entries made up to that time: and the superintendent registrar shall verify the same, and if found to be correct shall certify the same under his hand to be a true copy; and if there shall have been no birth or death registered since the delivery of the last certificate, the registrar shall certify the fact, and such certificate shall be delivered to the superintendent registrar as aforesaid, and countersigned by him; and the registrar shall keep safely each of the said register books until it shall be filled, and shall then deliver it to the superintendent registrar, to be kept by him with the records of his office.

§ 33. And be it enacted, That the rector, vicar, or curate of every such church and chapel, and every such registering officer and secretary, shall, in the months of April, July, October, and January respectively, make and deliver to the superintendent registrar of the district in which such church or chapel may be situated, or which may be assigned by the registrar general to such registering officer or secretary, on durable materials, a true copy certified by him under his hand of all the entries of marriages in the register book kept by him since the last certificate, the first of such certificates to be given in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and to contain all the entries made up to that time, and if there shall have been no marriage entered therein since the last certificate, shall certify the fact under his hand, and shall keep the said marriage register books safely until the same shall be filled; and one copy of every such register book, when filled, shall be delivered to the superintendent registrar of the district in which such church or chapel may be situated, or which shall have been assigned as aforesaid to such registering officer or secretary, and the other copy of every such register book kept by any such rector, vicar or curate shall remain in the keeping of such rector, vicar, or curate, and shall be kept by him with the registers of baptisms and burials of the parish or chapelry within which the marriages registered therein shall have been solemnized; and the other copy of every such register book of marriages among the people called Quakers, and among persons professing the Jewish religion respectively, shall remain under the care of the said people or persons respectively, to be kept with their other registers and records, and shall, for the purposes of this Act, be still deemed to be in the keeping of the registering officer or secretary for the time being respectively.

§ 34. And be it enacted, That every superintendent registrar shall, four times in every year, on such days as shall be therefore named by the registrar

general, send to the registrar general all the certified copies of the registers of births, deaths, and marriages which he shall have so received during the three calendar months next preceding such quarterly days of transmission respectively; and if it shall appear, by interruption of the regular progression of numbers or otherwise, that the copy of any part of any book, has not been duly delivered to him, he shall procure, as far as possible, consistently with the provisions of this act, that the same may be remedied and supplied; and every such superintendent registrar shall be entitled to receive the sum of two-pence for every entry in such certified copies; and every superintendent registrar shall make out an account four times in every year of the number of entries in the certified copies sent to him during the last quarter, and the certified copies so sent to the general registry office, shall be thereafter kept in the said office in such order and manner as the registrar general, under the direction of the secretary of state, shall think fit, so that the same may be most readily seen and examined.

§ 41. And be it enacted, That every person who shall wilfully make, or cause to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of birth, death, or marriage, any false statement touching any of the particulars herein required to be known and registered, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as if he were guilty of perjury.

§ 42. And be it enacted, That every person who shall refuse or without reasonable cause omit to register any marriage solemnized by him, or which he ought to register, and every registrar who shall refuse or without reasonable cause omit to register any birth or death of which he shall have had due notice as aforesaid, and every person having the custody of any register book, or certified copy thereof or of any part thereof, who shall carelessly lose or injure the same, or carelessly allow the same to be injured whilst in his keeping, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty pounds for every such offence.

§ 43. And be it enacted, That every person who shall wilfully destroy or injure or cause to be destroyed or injured, any such register book or any part or certified copy of any part thereof, or shall falsely make or counterfeit, or cause to be falsely made or counterfeited, any part of any such register book or certified copy thereof, or shall wilfully insert or cause to be inserted in any register book or certified copy thereof any false entry of any birth, death, or marriage, or shall wilfully give any false certificate, or shall certify any writing to be a copy or extract of any register book, knowing the same register to be false in any part thereof, or shall forge or counterfeit the seal of the register office, shall be guilty of felony.

§ 44. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no person charged with the duty of registering any birth, death or marriage, who shall discover any error

to have been committed in the form or substance of any such entry, shall be therefore liable to any of the penalties aforesaid if, within one calendar month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the parents of the child whose birth may have been so registered, or of the parties married, or of two persons attending upon any person in his or her last illness, whose death may have been so registered, or, in case of the death or absence of the respective parties aforesaid, then in the presence of the superintendent registrar and of two other creditable witnesses who shall respectively attest the same, he shall correct the erroneous entry, according to the truth of the case, by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry, and add thereunto the day of the month and year when such correction shall be made: provided also, that in the case of a marriage register he shall make the like marginal entry, attested in like manner in the duplicate marriage register book to be made by him as aforesaid, and in every case shall make the like alteration in the certified copy of the register book to be made by him as aforesaid, or in case such certified copy shall have been already made, provided he shall make and deliver in like manner a separate certified copy of the original erroneous entry, and of the marginal correction therein made.

FORMS OF REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN THE
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

1. BIRTHS.

Names of the child baptized.	Names and condition of parents. Remarks in the case of a bastard whose father is unknown.	Day and hour of birth.	Day of baptism	Names of Godfathers and Godmothers.

2. MARRIAGES.

Names and condition of Bridegroom.	Names of the Bridegroom's father.	Names of the Bride.	Names of the Bride's father.	Date of Marriage.	Witnesses' names.

3. DEATHS.

Name and condition of the deceased.	Day and hour of the Death.	Age.	Disease and cause of Death.	Whether heirs of the deceased are known.

The above forms are somewhat varied in the record of Jewish Births and Deaths.

FORMS OF REGISTER BOOKS AND ENTRIES IN PRUSSIA.

“ Those whose bans were called, and who were married in the month of ——— ”

No.	Christian & surname of bride-groom, his place of residence and rank.	Christian & surname of father and residence of family.	Age of bride.	Whether it was the bridegroom, the parents or the guardian who gave the consent, & how about.	Whether the bridegroom has been married before, and how the marriage was dissolved.	Christian & surname of the bride.	Christian & surname of the bride's father, name of the bride, and residence.	Age of the bride.	Whether the consent was given by the parents or by the guardian, & how it was brought about.	Whether the bride has been already married, and how the marriage was dissolved.	Day of the marriage, in letters and figures.	Name of the clergyman who celebrated the marriage.
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“ Births and Baptisms in the month of ——— ”

No.	Christian name of the child.	Day and hour of the birth, in figures and letters.	Whether legitimate or illegitimate.	Christian name, surname and rank of father.	Christian and surname of mother.	Residence of the parents.	Date of the Baptism.	Name of the clergyman officiating.	Names of the witnesses to the baptism.
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“ Deaths in the month of ——— ”

No.	Christian and surname of the deceased; in case of children, the name and condition of the father also.	Condition of the deceased.	Age.			Whether deceased has left wife and children of age, or minors.	Day and hour of death, in letters and in figures.		Disease causing the death.	Name of clergyman to whom notice of the death was given, and the proofs by which he was satisfied that the deceased was the person he was declared to be.	Day of the burial.	Churchyard in which the interment took place.
			Years.	Months.	Days.		Day.	Hour.				

REGISTER OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, IN SPAIN.

The vicar or curate of each parish keeps the archives. The following are the formula of—1st, marriages; 2nd, baptisms; 3d, deaths.

1. Pedro Cruz, (single or widower,) to Juanna Perez, (single or widow.)

In the parish church of —, 16th April, 1840, I, W. H., rector, (vicar or curate,) married P. C., native of —, son of D. and J. C., married and natives of same place, to J. P., native of —, daughter of N. and M. P., married and natives of —. Sponsors, Pedro Garcia and Maria Gil. Witnesses, A. B. and C. D.

2. Juan Garcia Leon.

In the parish church of —, on the 5th day of January, 1842, I, W. H., rector, (vicar or curate,) solemnly baptized Juan, legitimate son of Vincent, native of —, and of Matilda, native of —, paternal grandfather and grandmother, A. G., and M. L., natives of —. Sponsors, D. G. and M. L.

N. B. The surname of the parent is not inserted in the body of the register, because it is inscribed in the margin.

3. Married, single or widower, and testate, or intestate.

L. M., native of —, son of M. and R. M., died on the 13th day of February, 1834, aged —, years. He lived in — street, of this parish. He received the holy sacrament before his death. Married to M. G., (if married,) his will (if any) was made before the notary J. P. B.

Index. (Each book has its alphabetical Index.)

Marriages,	P. C., to J. P.	p. 20, A, or B.
Births,	J. G. L.	p. 30, A, or B.
Deaths,	L. M.	p. 15, A, or B.

FRANCE.—The following certificate will show how the various registries are kept in France.

I. Of Marriage.

Seine Royal, (Paris) Dec. 10th, 1842. 9 o'clock A. M., marriage act of A. B. (turner in wood, born at Paris the — day of — 18—, at No. —, in — street, in this ward (arrondissement) eldest son of S. G. deceased, and of D. M. his widow aged 57, residing in Paris at No. —, in — street, who was present consenting:) and of C. D. seamstress, born at —, the — day of — 18—, residing with her father and mother at No. —, in — street, in this department, minor child of S. D., cook, aged 52, and of P. his wife aged 47, both of whom were present, consenting. The preliminary documents, to wit, the certificate of publication duly made on Sundays Dec. 12th and 19th inst. in this ward, at noon, and duly posted, without objection; the record of the birth of both parties; and the certificate of the death of the bridegroom's father, in due form of law, were read, together with that chapter of the civil code which relates to the respective rights of the parties.

The parties betrothed then made declaration of Marriage in presence of — —, baker, aged 25, residing at No. — in — street, and of — —, turner, aged 30, residing at No. — in — street, witnesses on the part of the husband: and of — —, joiner, aged 40, and — —, carpenter, aged 50, both residing at No. —, in — street, witnesses on the part of the wife.

After which we, C. G., proprietaire, assisted by the mayor of this first department, as civil magistrate, declared, in the name of the law, that said parties were man and wife;—the parties, the father, and the several witnesses, (after this record was read in their hearing,) subscribing the same; the two mothers being unable to write.

(Here follow the signatures above mentioned.)

2. Birth.

The — day of — 18—, at 11½ A. M., record of birth of A— V—, born at No. —, in — street, yesterday at 11 o'clock P. M., the son of — —, porter, aged 53, and of — — his wife, aged 40, at the said residence.

The child was produced, and declaration made before us — —, 'proprietaire' and — —, mayor of the 1st department, by A. B., the midwife aged 62, residing at No. — in — street, attended by S. A., coach-maker, aged 68, residing in the same street, and A. B., coach-painter, aged 43,

residing at No. — in — street, who with declarant signed hereto with us, after reading.

(Here follow the signatures.)

3. Death.

Record of the death of R. B., seamstress, aged 29, wife of J. C., water bailiff, 27 years of age, born at S, died at No. —, — street, yesterday at — o'clock in the morning :—verified by us H. M., assisted by the mayor of the first department of Paris, upon the declaration of S. C., hairdresser, 57 years of age, residing at No. — street, J. C. the husband of the deceased, who has declared himself unable to sign ;—the first witness has signed with us after reading.

(Here follow the signatures.)

APPENDIX, B.

Extracts from Testimony before the English Committee.

JOHN BOWRING, ESQ., L. L. D.

"I can state that I have seen no system on the whole, so complete as that of the Code Napoleon—and I have, within the last 6 months, had occasion to watch its working in almost every part of France." "The committee, are perhaps, aware there are two duplicate documents constantly produced, one of which is lodged in the communal archives, and the other in the Tribunaux de Premiere Instance: so that there are two sources of knowledge; and whenever I have had occasion to trace the history of an individual,—that is, his birth, marriage and death,—I have been able to do so with extreme facility and complete success."

"As respects births, the law requires that within three days after birth, the child shall be produced* to the local authority, who is the mayor of the commune; he is bound to register the time of its birth, the hour and place of birth, and the names and profession of its parents."

"As respects deaths, no interment can take place without the authority of the civil functionary, who is required to see the body, it being ordered that notice should be given within 24 hours after the death of the party, to the authorities, who then record the fact, and the period of death, also in duplicate." "All these registrations are gratuitous. There is a fee for any extract that may be required."

"The register which is deposited in what is the general recipient of the archives, is that to which individuals apply for transcripts. At the end of the year, the whole of these documents are arranged, centralized, and their results transmitted to the superior functionary, and by him reported to the minister of the Interior, and they form the elements of those statistical tables, which are published from time to time, and which have often been praised for their completeness."

"I think the system of registry has been one of the most important results of the (French) revolution. Thousands of questions that would be embarrassing here, are set at rest by the action of a great machine, that operates by a universal law from the centre to the extremities."

"Even in various parts of Europe, formerly under the dominion of France, and which have been restored to their former sovereigns, they retain the French system in preference to returning to the old laws of their country."

* The "maire," if needful, calls at the parents' house for inspection

JOHN FINLAISON, Esq., *Actuary of the National Debt Office.*

"In order to procure an approximation to the rate of mortality which prevails among the working classes in *this* country, I resorted to the public register at Ostend in Flanders, where I made an observation on the mortality of the town for a period of 26 years." "My attention was drawn to the extreme precision of their system, which, I believe, is precisely the same as prevails in France." "The town clerk stated to me that it was impossible for any person in their country to lose his inheritance, because he and his ancestry could be traced back with the utmost certainty for any number of years." "At short intervals a duplicate of the registry is sent to the principal town of the Arrondissement, (Bruges.)"

In regard to the advantages of this system, he said "I was enabled to determine the expectation of life, and the values of annuities and of life insurance for each sex, and at every age from the birth." "I was also enabled to determine the rate of mortality in early infancy,—a thing totally unknown in this country."

M. ADOLPHE QUETELET, *Director of the Brussels Observatory.*

"Before the occupation of the Netherlands by the French, (and before the introduction of the Code Napoleon,) the registers were in lamentable plight. They were kept by the clergy. Since the revolution of 1830, an attempt was made to put a certain portion of the registries again into the hands of the clergy: but it led to such animadversions and discontent, that they have found it necessary to return to the former practice. There were originally objections felt to the introduction of this system, but I have never heard any objection to its operation."

"It is a subject of wonder to every intelligent stranger, that in a country so intelligent as England, with so many illustrious persons occupied in statistical inquiries, and where the state of the population is the constant subject of public interest, *the very basis on which all good legislation must be grounded*, has never been prepared.*"

* This was before the Registration Act. Since that period the writers of the *Contingent* have done justice to English labors and legislation upon this subject. An eulogium, equally just and hearty, on the act of Parliament, may be found in the "*Annales d'Hygiène*," (tome 23, pp. 111-12,) from the pen of Dr Marc d'Espine.

APPENDIX, C.

"BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1843.

"DEAR SIR,—I have often regretted that the law or the practice as to preserving in the clerk's office an accurate list of births, deaths and marriages, should have so entirely ceased; down to 1760, or thereabouts, the records are very perfect (except some volumes lost by a fire). The system seemed to be a very simple and satisfactory one. A volume was kept, in which, under the different letters of the alphabet, the births, deaths, &c., were entered—the volume being ruled in such manner as to make the dates, &c., strike the eye easily. The importance of such a system in enabling us to obtain accurate statistics of births and deaths, is very evident. Its convenience in regard to titles of real estate, is also very great. Whether the present neglect of the law (Rev. Stat., chap. 15, sect. 46–47,) can be in any way prevented, or whether any new provisions or penalties can advantageously be introduced, I am too little of a legislator to be able to judge. Perhaps some important hints may be derived from a recent statute in England upon the same subject, which, however, I have not myself seen.

Yours very respectfully,

"JNO. A. BOLLES, Esq.

N. I. BOWDITCH."

Mr. Grimaldi, a solicitor, examined by the English commissioners, said that "there are so many cases where the descent of property depends entirely on the circumstance of the death of an ancestor or relation taking place before or after he attained 21 years of age, as well as on his being born in the life-time of another person, that it is remarkable no steps should have been taken to remedy this deficiency."

Upon the policy of keeping the record in duplicate, and making a return of one of them to the central office, he says he thinks it "indispensably necessary. I saved," added he, "a large estate from being taken out of a family by a town clerk of Cambridge, in consequence of desiring parties who applied to me, to search for the duplicate. I desired, after the first trial, that diligent search should be made for a duplicate, and a duplicate was accidentally found, and did not contain the false entry;" as soon as the clerk knew of this discovery he absconded. "In the first action he had actually recovered a very fine estate, by having forged an entry in the parish registry."

The testimony of *Richard Matthews, Esq.*, an eminent barrister, examined by the same committee, is full of instruction upon the necessity of registration full, minute, methodical and authentic. He mentions a multitude of cases oc-

curing within his own practice or knowledge, illustrating this necessity. In one of these cases, an old man, as witness in an important ejectment case, swore that he was 101 years old: but upon his baptismal register being afterwards found, it appeared that he was not above 80 years old. Mr. Matthews said he thought it fully "as necessary for the preservation of the titles and rights of individuals to preserve a register of births, marriages and deaths, as it is to preserve a register of deeds."

Edgar Taylor, Esq., another solicitor, testified in like manner. He likewise considered such a system of registration "of the highest importance," and supported his opinion by reference to various cases.

"Take for instance," said he, "the late lamentable case of the deaths in the same house (by the same accident,) of Lord and Lady Walsingham. It would be absolutely necessary for many legal purposes, to know who survived. The French registries require the precise hour of death and birth to be inserted."

Joseph Parkes, Esq., a gentleman of the legal profession of extensive practice, concurring in these opinions, furnished a number of striking illustrations of the indispensable necessity of full and accurate registers in all pedigree cases. Of the importance of keeping duplicates of the record, one in the parish, and another at the central office, he produced some examples worthy of particular attention. "The Rev. Mr. Foley, the rector of Swinford, told me," said Mr. P., "that he once went up stairs to fetch a register book of older date, and that, when he came back, he found the ink of the book he left, wet, and the parties applying for extracts had altered the register. Another clergyman detected an individual who came to his church with his mouth full of parchment, nearly chewed to pieces."

These are but specimens of the numerous cases which might be quoted from the testimony of these and other professional gentlemen.

(See the report of the Parliamentary Committee, Aug. 1833.)

APPENDIX, D.

"PLYMPTON, May 16, 1842.

The undersigned was chosen town clerk of Plympton, March 9, 1812, and has been annually re-elected up to the date hereof, and has recorded every birth, death, publishment and marriage, which has happened in the town of Plympton, during that period. He also commenced statistical tables in the town records, and has yearly set down in those tables, the number of births, deaths, amount of ages, publishments, &c., and from those tables the following statements are here made for a period of thirty years, between January 1, 1812, and January 1, 1842.

The whole number of deaths in Plympton, during said thirty years, was—males, 218: females, 225—total, 443. The yearly average number of deaths was 14 23-24. The average age of all the deceased persons, was 40 years, 10 months, and 25 15-24 days. The average age of the males was 39 years, 9 months, and 9 20-24 days. The average age of the females, was 41 years, 11 months, and 28 8-24 days. Eleven of the aforesaid four hundred and forty-three deceased persons were drowned, viz: eight at sea; one in Kingston, one in the Ohio river, and one in Plympton. But one colored person was among the deceased. Two persons committed suicide—one shot himself, and the other hung himself. The ages of all the deceased persons were obtained to a day, except fifteen; and the ages of these fifteen were obtained to a year, and nine of the fifteen were obtained to a month.

The whole number of births in Plympton, during said thirty years, was—378 males; 333 females—total 711. The yearly average number of births was 23 7-10. There was no colored person among the births. There were eight twin-born children, and six illegitimate children.

The whole number of publishments was 306, and 163 of the couples published lived in Plympton after their marriage.

The number of widowers, who married widows, was 18. The number of widowers, who married single women, was 36. The number of single men, who married widows, was 8.

During the aforesaid thirty years, and among the aforesaid four hundred and forty-three deaths, there were,—

- 58 under one year old.
- 51 one year old, and under 10.
- 37 ten years old, and under 20.
- 39 twenty years old, and under 30.
- 44 thirty years old, and under 40.
- 33 forty years old, and under 50.
- 30 fifty years old, and under 60.
- 35 sixty years old, and under 70.
- 49 seventy years old, and under 80.
- 49 eighty years old, and under 90.
- 18 ninety years old, and under 100.

443, total.

According to the State census of 1840, the population of Plympton, is 861. The population of Plympton continues about stationary, owing to removals abroad. There were probably as many people in Plympton, at the commencement of the war of the revolution, as there are now, in 1842.

LEWIS BRADFORD,

Town Clerk.

APPENDIX, E.

ANDOVER.

Marriages are not always solemnized where the parties belong. Individuals call on a favorite clergyman, in town or out. Frequently their returns are imperfect—do not state *where* married, or the year, month or day, *when* married. The returns of the settled clergymen are also very irregular. Sometimes a return is sent in, stating that the following persons were married the past year, without date or month, or residence of parties. Deaths are seldom, I might almost say, never returned. Births are not returned agreeably to the law—very few within the year, probably not exceeding twelve in number. If the clerk happen to know the name and date, he sets them down.

I am, sir, yours,

SAM. JOHNSON, JR.

FALL RIVER, June 22, 1842.

*To the Secretary of
the Commonwealth :*

DEAR SIR—Circumstances beyond my control, have prevented me from complying with your respectful request, relative to returns of births, marriages and deaths, “punctually within the time prescribed by the act.”

It is no satisfaction for me to undertake any thing of this kind, unless I can arrive at something near accuracy ; and although I have not accomplished it in the present instance, yet I have come *nearer* than I anticipated.

Immediately upon the receipt of the “Blank” and “Instructions,” I issued the enclosed circular to each of *our* physicians, and also to others, who practised within the limits of this town. (The circulars enclose blanks to be filled and request coöperation.) Some of the circulars were responded to with the *right spirit* : others were entirely disregarded. I called on such, and pressed the subject upon their attention, personally, again and again. By this means, I “*extorted*” a few additional returns. And I am sorry to be obliged to say that two or three of our *principal* physicians have, thus far, “neglected and refused” to give me any information upon the subject,—and I am left to do the best I can, by estimation and judgment. Their reasons are, “it is too much trouble, and *correct* statistics cannot be obtained.” Shame on their want of patriotism and public spirit ! It is partly in consequence of this, that I have not been able to give more names, &c., under the head of “Deaths.” I acknowledge to the world, that I have not complied with the letter of the law,

and am therefore liable to the penalty. The procrastination of others, on whom I was mainly dependent for the desired information, was the cause, and not a want of *attention, will, or disposition*, on my own part. Even one of our senators, who assisted in making the law, has rendered no assistance in its execution, although an M. D.

Yours, very respectfully,

B. EARL,

Town Clerk.

GRANBY, May 30, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—I should like this law better, had the Legislature said *April* 1st, instead of May 1st, annually. Because, first, the law now provides the returns of marriages shall be made annually in the month of April, which practically, is from the 1st of April in one year to the 1st of April in the next; and, of course, the certificates of marriages solemnized this year in the month of April, the town clerk cannot obtain until next year, consequently the two laws so interfere with each other, that they cannot both be executed. Secondly: because the annual election of town officers is in the month of March or April, and town records for the year are brought to a close at the time of their annual meetings, and the newly elected officers immediately assume the duties of their respective offices; and when the office of town clerk is changed, as it very frequently is, it would be impossible for such new clerk to make out a correct return, according to the usual mode of keeping the records in our towns, which is to enter the births and deaths in the records of the family to which they may belong, no account of them, as a whole, being kept by the town clerk, except for the purpose of showing their aggregate numbers, on which he receives his fees for recording.

I would also suggest that the act might be amended, by striking out of the second line (in your copy,) the words, “copy of their record,” and substituting therefor the word “*return*,” for it is impossible to give an exact copy of the record, for these records, although kept correctly, are so scattered, and so entered, that an exact copy, or transcript, cannot be made. A correct return may be made, and that, I suppose, is all that is wanted.

Please excuse the liberty I have taken, in making these remarks, and believe me,

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM BELCHER.

To the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

T A B L E I.

ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

WHICH APPEAR IN THE

RETURNS OF THE VARIOUS TOWNS,

FOR 1841-42:

AND THE POPULATION OF EACH BY THE

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1840.

TABLE I.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Boston, - -	93,383	738	19	1919	The return for Suffolk was from Jan. 1, 1842 to Jan. 1, 1843.
Chelsea, - -	2390	30	82	87	
	95.773	768	101	2006	

ESSEX COUNTY.

Salem, - -	15,082	145	.	287	One clergyman has made no return of marriages for 6 years—not 20 births are returned annually, nor 5 deaths. I shall pay the fine if exacted; it would cost me \$10 to collect the information.
Amesbury, -	2471	8	11	11	
Andover, -	5207	21	35	50	
Beverly, -	4689	45	40	72	
Boxford, -	942	10	10	8	
Bradford, -	2222	10	49	43	
Danvers, -	5020	38	45	29	
Georgetown, -	1540	15	39	21	
Gloucester, -	6350	52	105	82	
Hamilton, -	818	9	22	16	
Ipswich, -	3000	23	.	40	Imperfect in every part except marriages. Only 22 births recorded since 1806.
Lynn, - -	9367	58	40	74	
Lynnfield, -	707	6	13	6	
Manchester, -	1355	20	54	45	
Marblehead, -	5575	43	194	113	
Methuen, -	2251	28	65	29	
Middleton, -	657	6	21	13	

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

ESSEX COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Newburyport, -	7161	61	296	114	
Rockport, -	2650	19	74	52	
Rowley, -	1203	4	16	16	
Salisbury, -	2739	20	30	37	
Saugus, -	1098	18	30	22	
Topsfield, -	1059	5	3	15	
Wenham, -	689	9	25	9	
W. Newbury, -	1560	10	25	16	
	85,412	683	1242	1220	
					No Returns from following Towns:—
					Essex, - - 1450
					Haverhill, - - 4336
					Newbury, - - 3789
					<u>9575</u>

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton, - -	1121	5	.	16	Births not recorded.
Ashby, - -	1246	17	36	23	
Billerica, -	1632	15	1	31	One birth only recorded.—Law neglected—some record whole families at once.
Boxborough, -	426	7	10	4	
Brighton, -	1425	7	9	14	
Burlington, -	510	1	10	7	Few births recorded, and some not publicly known.
Charlestown, -	11,484	104	6	161	
Concord, -	1784	13	6	44	
Carlisle, -	556	2	1	9	Supposed 9.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Chelmsford, -	1697	20	17	28	Not one death returned. Notice given that the Statute will be strictly enforced.
Cambridge, -	8409	39	8	91	Very few names of diseases given.
Dracut, -	2188	14	1	3	
Groton, -	2139	17	45	42	
Holliston, -	1782	15	78	45	
Hopkinton, -	2245	32	52	55	
Lexington, -	1642	19	18	19	Very few returns made.
Lincoln, -	686	2	15	13	
Littleton, -	927	13	9	11	
Malden, -	2514	22	8	19	Supposed about 30.
Marlborough, -	2101	27	65	28	
Sudbury, -	1422	14	26	36	
Stoneham, -	1017	12	33	13	
Sherburne, -	995	2	22	17	
Shirley, -	957	9	16	4	
South Reading, -	1517	25	30	23	
Townsend, -	1892	16	.	23	Births not stated.
Tewksbury, -	906	4	.	9	Births not stated.
Lowell, -	20,796	366	20	421	Whole No. not ascertained. Very few names of diseases given.
Medford, -	2478	14	100	29	
Newton, -	3351	17	4	22	Imperfect.
Natick, -	1285	8	6	16	
Pepperell, -	1571	14	29	18	
Reading, -	2193	19	1	.	No returns of deaths have been made.
Tyngsborough, -	870	9	29	14	Return made from other sources than record.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Wayland, -	998	6	34	16	
W. Cambridge,	1363	11	35	26	
Weston, -	1092	8	13	15	
Westford, -	1436	7	27	21	
Wilmington, -	859	10	33	17	
Woburn, -	2993	25	5	58	Few births entered; clerk says they are more important than deaths—as a live dog is better than a dead one.
Waltham, -	2504	30	72	59	
Watertown, -	1810	20	62	29	
	90,819	1037	992	1549	No Returns from following Towns:—
					Bedford, - - - 929
					Dunstable, - - - 603
					Framingham, - - - 3030
					Somerville, - - -
					Stow, - - - 1230
					5792
					90,819
					Total in County, 96,611

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham, -	1652	18	54	31	Only two or three returns of births and deaths have been made.
Auburn, - -	649	4	10	9	
Athol, - - -	1591	18	50	35	
Berlin, - - -	763	1	8	12	Great remissness in returns.
Bolton, - - -	1186	4	27	18	
Boylston, - -	797	7	8	14	Marriages of persons belonging to different towns are sometimes returned in both towns.
Barre, - - -	2751	21	73	40	

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Brookfield, -	2472	19	.	52	
Charlton, -	2117	20	7	15	Very imperfect.
Douglas, -	1617	20	20	18	
Dana, - -	691	4	.	10	No record of births and marriages kept.
Fitchburg, -	2604	23	7	1	Great neglect—notice given of the statute.
Gardner, -	1260	14	54	23	
Grafton, - -	2943	56	18	36	Imperfect.
Hardwick, -	1789	14	.	23	Will endeavor to get returns of births hereafter.
Holden, - -	1874	15	61	27	
Harvard, -	1571	13	30	22	
Hubbardston, -	1784	13	53	20	
Lancaster, -	2019	19	6	24	
Leicester, -	1707	7	55	31	
Leominster, -	2069	20	3	38	
Lunenburg, -	1272	12	1	22	
Millbury, -	2171	16	61	23	
Mendon, -	3524	31	47	30	
Milford, - -	1773	15	55	17	
New Braintree,	752	7	21	12	
Northbridge, -	1449	16	20	13	
Nth. Brookfield,	1485	15	40	29	
Northborough,	1248	9	18	18	
Oxford, - -	1742	14	19	22	
Oakham, -	1038	9	22	28	
Paxton, - -	670	6	15	12	

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Petersham, -	1775	20	29	19	
Princeton, -	1347	12	40	21	
Phillipston, -	919	5	2	14	Very imperfect.
Royalston, -	1667	12	45	22	
Rutland, -	1260	8	25	21	
Shrewsbury, -	1481	13	6	21	Law greatly neglected.
Southborough,	1145	10	27	19	
Southbridge, -	2031	14	5	26	Very imperfect.
Sterling, -	1647	14	10	5	Lamentable neglect.
Sturbridge, -	2005	12	8	42	
Sutton, - -	2370	14	10	15	Returns <i>must</i> be incorrect till there is some means of enforcing the law.
Templeton, -	1776	5	2	16	No returns of births and deaths for several years.
Uxbridge, -	2004	19	31	37	
Upton, - -	1466	16	47	22	
Westborough,	1658	16	.	27	
West Boylston,	1187	13	25	23	
Westminster, -	1645	13	5	13	
Worcester, -	7497	159	9	158	
Warren, -	1290	13	37	10	
Webster, -	1403	12	9	3	
Winchendon, -	1754	20	40	28	
	91,357	900	1275	1287	No Returns from following Towns :—
					Dudley, - - 1352
					Spencer, - - 1604
					<u>3956</u>

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

CITIES & TOWNS	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Amherst, -	2550	21	77	49	
Belchertown, -	2554	28	.	.	No record hitherto kept; have made a beginning.
Cummington, -	1237	10	18	16	Very imperfect; great neglect.
Chesterfield, -	1132	2	.	17	
E. Hampton, -	717	2	17	8	
Enfield, -	976	8	35	7	
Goshen, -	556	5	12	10	
Greenwich, -	824	7	11	11	
Granby, -	971	3	7	20	(Vide return copied into report.)
Hatfield, -	933	8	30	9	
Hadley, -	1814	25	51	30	
Middlefield, -	1717	4	89	11	
Northampton, -	3750	42	125	59	
Pelham, -	956	10	17	6	
Prescott, -	780	8	15	12	
South Hadley,	1458	14	24	23	
Southampton, -	1157	8	23	15	
Westhampton,	759	4	11	13	Imperfect.
Williamsburg,	1309	14	25	15	
Worthington, -	1197	7	32	25	No record of births and deaths kept.
Plainfield, -	910	9	.	21	Entire neglect to make returns.
	28,257	239	619	377	No Returns from following Towns:—
					Ware, - - 1890
					Norwich, - - 750
					2640
					28,257
					30,897

TABLE 1.—CONTINUED.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Brimfield, -	1419	11	.	16	
Blandford, -	1427	22	35	25	
Chester, -	1632	10	10	15	Little attention paid to record.
Holland, -	423	2	4	6	Clerk hopes returns will be enforced, or law repealed.
Longmeadow, -	1270	7	31	14	
Ludlow, -	1268	10	28	23	
Monson, -	2151	32	50	25	
Montgomery, -	740	5	14	9	
Palmer, -	2139	15	40	.	No record of deaths by clerk or physicians.
Russell, -	955	5	9	6	
Springfield, -	10,985	173	.	48	
Wales, -	686	17	25	19	
Westfield, -	3526	24	.	56	No record of births and deaths for several years.
W. Springfield,	3626	18	.	11	
Wilbraham, -	1864	7	6	22	
	34,111	358	252	295	No Returns from following Towns:—
					Southwick, - - 1214
					Granville, - - 1414
					Tolland, - - 627
					3255
					34,111
					Total in County, 37,366

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Ashfield, -	1610	21	2	6	No attention paid to registering Births.
Bernardston, -	992	14	17	15	
Buckland, -	1084	6	2	18	
Charlemont, -	1127	12	25	16	
Conway, -	1409	14	21	9	
Deerfield, -	1912	12	.	36	Nothing on town Record.
Erving, - -	309	2	3	4	
Gill, - -	798	5	27	7	
Greenfield, -	1756	12	58	40	
Hawley, - -	977	2	22	14	
Leverett, -	875	8	23	13	Incomplete.
Leyden, - -	632	2	22	13	
Monroe, - -	282	.	8	1	
New Salem, -	1305	11	35	24	
Orange, - -	1501	9	40	30	
Rowe, - -	703	4	15	6	Time for returns should be altered.
Shelburne, -	1022	6	24	11	
Shutesbury, -	987	8	22	16	
Sunderland, -	719	5	12	9	
Wendell, -	875	3	21	12	
Whately, -	1072	6	24	9	No Returns from following Towns:—
Warwick, -	1071	8	29	16	
Montague, -	1255	7	2	21	
	24,273	177	454	353	
					Heath, - - - 895
					Northfield, - - 1673
					Coleraine, - - 1971
					4539
					24,273
					Population in County, 28,812

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Alford, - -	481	3	9	5	
Becket, - -	1342	8	12	9	
Clarksburg, -	370	3	10	3	No birth, death or marriage on record.
Dalton, - -	1255	8	31	18	No returns of births or deaths.
Egremont, -	1038	3	.	.	No returns—shall comply hereafter.
Florida, - -	441	8	15	4	
Gt. Barrington,	2704	11	68	30	
Hinsdale, -	955	1	25	19	
Lee, - -	2428	15	62	51	
Lanesborough,	1140	5	28	17	
Lenox, - -	1313	6	.	1	No returns of births or deaths made.
Mt. Washington,	438	.	21	7	
New Marlboro',	1682	12	45	28	
New Ashford, -	227	1	7	7	
Otis, - -	1177	10	36	30	
Peru, - -	576	6	13	13	
Pittsfield, -	3747	4	56	74	
Richmond, -	1097	6	6	29	
Sandisfield, -	1464	7	20	26	No pains taken by citizens.
Savoy, - -	915	6	1	2	
Stockbridge, -	1992	8	30	22	
Tyringham, -	1477	6	6	4	No Returns from following Towns :—
Washington, -	991	2	18	19	Adams, - - 3703
Williamstown,	2153	18	29	32	Cheshire, - - 985
					West Stockbridge, 1448
					Hancock, - - 922
					Sheffield, - - 2322
					Windsor, - - 897
	31,403	157	548	450	
					10,277

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	
Bellingham, -	1055	5	16	10	
Braintree, -	2168	24	55	38	
Brookline, -	1365	8	5	14	
Cohasset, -	1471	19	23	19	
Dedham, -	3290	30	98	60	
Dover, - -	520	1	3	9	
Dorchester, -	4875	44	34	86	
Foxborough, -	1298	10	20	17	
Franklin, -	1717	15	35	24	
Medfield, -	883	6	20	14	
Medway, -	2043	33	7	2	Only 2 deaths and 2 births returned for 2 years.
Needham, -	1488	14	36	23	
Quincy, - -	3486	32	125	48	
Roxbury, -	9089	37	8	42	
Sharon, - -	1076	7	4	17	
Stoughton, -	2142	39	36	32	
Wrentham, -	2915	17	.	.	Not one tenth births have been returned for 10 years, and a smaller proportion of deaths.
Weymouth, -	3738	31	120	55	
	44,619	370	645	510	No Returns from following Towns :—
					Canton, - - 1995
					Milton, - - 1822
					Randolph, - - 3213
					Walpole, - - 1491
					<hr/> 8521

TABLE 1.—CONTINUED.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Attleborough, -	3585	30	82	45	No births or deaths recorded for a number of years.
Berkley, -	886	10	20	16	
Dartmouth, -	4135	23	.	.	
Dighton, -	1378	15	2	16	
Easton, -	2074	24	70	27	
Fairhaven, -	3951	39	162	33	(Return contains a sensible letter, copied into the report.)
Fall River, -	6738	84	375	69	
Mansfield, -	1382	19	49	19	
Norton, -	1545	16	6	6	
Pawtucket, -	2184	10	142	34	
Raynham, -	1329	4	1	21	Physicians from R. Island practise here.
Rehoboth, -	2169	34	45	32	Clerk has exerted himself unsuccessfully. No births or deaths reported.
Seekonk, -	1996	23	25	35	
Swanzey, -	1484	8	.	.	
Taunton, -	7645	43	5	52	
Westport, -	2820	33	.	26	
	45,301	415	984	431	No Returns from following Towns:—
					Freetown, - - 1772
					New Bedford, - 12,087
					Somerset, - 1005
					14,864

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Abington, -	3214	28	89	56	
Carver, - -	995	2	30	9	Record very imperfect.
Duxbury, -	2798	32	93	26	
E. Bridgewater,	1950	12	20	21	
Halifax, -	734	7	21	13	
Hanson, -	1040	11	17	2	
Hull, - -	231	.	5	6	
Hanover, -	1488	17	20	15	
Hingham, -	3564	24	117	57	
Kingston, -	1440	12	15	23	
Middleborough,	5085	30	17	22	
Marshfield, -	1761	10	40	36	
N. Bridgewater,	2616	20	76	52	
Pembroke, -	1258	8	6	9	
Plympton, -	834	9	22	10	
Rochester, -	3864	19	.	.	No returns—but thinks they may be complete next year.
Scituate, -	3886	28	46	63	
W. Bridgewater,	1201	13	32	12	
Wareham, -	2002	15	40	21	
	39,961	297	706	453	No Returns from following Towns:—
					Bridgewater, - 2131
					Plymouth, - - 5281
					<hr/> 7412

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

CITIES & TOWNS.	Popul'n.	Marr.	Bths.	Dths.	REMARKS.
Chatham, -	2334	28	60	44	
Dennis, -	2942	13	40	39	
Eastham, -	955	8	27	22	
Harwich, -	2930	28	200	21	
Falmouth, -	2589	24	60	29	
Orleans, -	1974	12	33	18	
Provincetown,	2122	25	42	18	
Sandwich, -	3719	20	63	18	
Truro, -	1920	16	71	80	
Wellfleet, -	2377	13	45	35	
Yarmouth, -	2554	29	48	47	
	26,416	216	689	371	No Returns from following Towns:—
					Barnstable, - - 4301
					Brewster, - - 1522
					<u>5823</u>

NANTUCKET AND DUKES COUNTY.

Nantucket, -	9012	102	.	184
Chilmark, -	702	3	13	10
Edgartown, -	1736	13	.	26
Tisbury, -	1520	7	51	22
	<u>12,970</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>242</u>

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Marr.	Eths.	Dths.	Popula'n of towns making no Ret's
SUFFOLK,	95,773	768	101	2006	.
ESSEX,	85,412	683	1242	1220	9575
MIDDLESEX,	100,819	1037	992	1549	5792
WORCESTER,	91,357	900	1275	1287	3956
HAMPSHIRE,	28,257	230	619	377	2640
HAMPDEN,	34,111	353	252	295	3255
FRANKLIN,	24,273	177	454	353	4539
BERKSHIRE,	31,403	157	548	450	10,277
NORFOLK,	44,619	370	645	510	8521
BRISTOL,	45,301	415	984	431	14,864
PLYMOUTH,	39,961	297	706	453	7412
BARNSTABLE,	26,416	216	689	371	5823
DUKES,	3958	23	64	58	.
NANTUCKET,	9012	102	.	184	.
	660,672	5742	8471	9544	76,654
Towns not re- turning dths.	18,183				660,672
9544)	642,489	1 death to (67 inhab.			737,326
					Population of State, (exclu- sive of unincorp'd places.)

TABLE II.

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF ADULT MALES.

TABLE II.

OCCUPATION.	Under 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Not stat- ed.	Total.	Approximate average long- evity.
Army Officer,					1						1	55
Baker, - -	1	2	3	1		1			1		9	42
Blacksmith, -		4	5	4	3	6	9	3			34	57
Butcher, -		2	1	1		1				1	6	39
Cabinet-maker,		8		2	2	2					14	38
Carpenter, -		8	11	10	22	16	13	9	4	2	95	62
Chaise-maker,			2	1							3	38
Clergyman, -		3	2	2		3	2		2		14	55
Clerk, - -	1	13	4	1	1	4	2				26	38
Coachman, -	1						1				2	45
Cooper, - -		1	1	1	1	1	1	2		1	9	52
Cordwainer, -	2	25	17	14	15	11	8	7	1	4	104	46
Currier, - -		1	5		1	3	2				12	50
Engineer, -			1							2	3	35
Fisherman, -	1	2	2		1	1	2	1		3	13	49
Gentleman, -		1		1	3						5	47
Hatter, - -					1	2	2				5	67
Laborer, -	5	35	30	34	25	25	24	10	2	3	193	49
Landlord, -			2	3		2	1				8	51
Lawyer, -			2	2	4	1	3				12	56
Machinist, -		3	3	2	4		1	1			14	46
Manufacturer,	1	11	5	6	1	2					26	35
Mariner, -	5	64	38	19	16	9	14	4	1	6	176	39
Mason, - -	1	5	4	3	2	3	1	1			20	41

TABLE II—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	Under 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	Not stat- ed.	Total.	Approximate average lon- gevity.
Merchant, -		6	9	7	5	6	2	3	1		39	50
Miller, - -			1	1	2						4	47
Ostler, - -		4	1								5	27
Painter, - -	1	4	1	1	3	2					12	41
Paper-maker, -			2		1						3	41
Pauper, - -		1	1		4	5	1	2	1		15	56
Physician, -		1	1		1		3	1			7	61
Pilot, - -		1				1	1				3	55
Printer, - -			3	2							5	37
R. R. Contractor				1							1	45
Saddler, -				1	1			1			3	61
Sailmaker, -		1		1		1					3	45
Ship-builder, -						1	1				2	70
Stone-cutter, -			4	1		2	1				8	49
Student, -		11						1			12	30
Tailor, - -		4		1		1	2	1	1		10	54
Teacher, -		3	2	2	2						9	38
Teamster, -				2							2	45
Tinworker, -		3									3	25
Trader, - -	1	6	8	8	5	2	4				34	45
Victualler, -			1	2	1		1				5	51
Wheelwright,		1		3		2	1	1	1		9	61
Yeoman, -	3	41	30	50	84	102	162	126	36	26	660	66
Artizans, sundry		3	2	5	6	8	2	3			29	46
	23	278	204	195	218	226	267	177	51	48	1687	

TABLE III.

TABLE OF SEXES AND AGES,

ARRANGED BY

COUNTIES AND MONTHS.

TABLE III.—SUFFOLK COUNTY.

MONTHS.	SEX.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stat- ed.	Total.
	Not stat- ed.	Male.	Fem.																
May, -	11	96	80	187	39	32	17	4	7	21	18	18	7	12	3	6	2	1	187
June, -	16	62	56	134	35	11	17	4	7	16	15	8	4	6	5	3		3	134
July, -	16	62	61	139	44	18	12	4	7	13	17	6	3	4	6	1		4	139
August, -	13	102	108	223	81	40	19	7	4	18	16	9	10	6	8		1	4	223
September, -	12	106	95	213	64	40	13	3	5	17	25	16	12	6	5	1		6	213
October, -	12	113	73	198	47	20	21	4	12	24	20	20	9	11	8	2			198
November, -	12	72	66	150	29	16	21	8	7	18	18	11	5	7	8	2			150
December, -	9	94	81	184	32	24	37	10	5	20	16	7	6	11	5	8	1	2	184
January, -	12	67	67	146	41	12	9	6	8	15	18	13	6	7	4	2	1	4	146
February, -	6	63	56	125	32	13	9	4	5	16	16	10	5	5	5	3	1	1	125
March, -	10	64	68	142	33	10	20	6	7	11	18	16	9	5	4	3			142
April, -	12	81	72	165	32	35	19	9	11	9	11	16	11	8	5	3		1	165
Total,	141	982	883	2006	509	271	214	69	85	198	208	150	87	83	66	34	6	26	2006

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. ESSEX COUNTY.

Months.	Sex.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stat- ed.	Total.
	Not stat- ed.	Male.	Fem.																
May, -	1	42	50	93	5	6	8	6	6	8	13	7	8	8	5	6	2	5	93
June, -	5	36	26	67	7	2	8	4	6	11	5	2	2	6	4	7		3	67
July, -	4	32	44	80	4	5	9	4	7	12	6	7	6	4	7	2	2	5	80
August, -	4	51	46	101	19	11	3	6	7	18	8	6	4	4	5	4		6	101
September, -	8	47	66	121	13	12	14	7	4	11	9	6	7	9	8	4		17	121
October, -	3	49	64	116	11	9	14	5	4	9	10	9	5	12	8	7	2	11	116
November, -	2	33	43	78	6	9	8	4	5	7	2	3	5	4	12	7	1	5	78
December, -		47	52	99	9	5	5	6	6	9	8	8	8	9	11	9	3	3	99
January, -		45	54	99	4	6	6	11	7	10	12	4	7	4	10	9	4	5	99
February, -	3	41	55	99	7	5	3	1	3	11	7	14	7	8	11	9	6	7	99
March, -	5	48	75	128	12	1	16	3	10	13	6	5	12	12	16	12	5	5	128
April, -	10	58	61	129	17	11	5	9	3	15	10	7	8	13	13	10	4	4	129
Not stated, -	6	1	3	10	5		1	1					1					2	10
Total,	51	530	639	1220	119	82	100	67	68	134	96	78	80	93	110	86	29	78	1220

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

MONTHS.	SEX.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not sta- ted.	Total.
	Not sta- ted.	Male.	Fem.															
May, -	7	55	49	111	10	11	12	3	8	11	12	10	6	4	10	2	1	111
June, -	5	56	45	106	14	7	5	11	9	13	8	6	3	5	4		6	106
July, -	11	48	52	111	20	6	8	6	15	6	7	10	10	5	3		6	111
August, -	10	70	71	151	32	19	17	11	13	7	4	8	6	6	4		7	151
September, -	11	77	93	181	41	24	8	10	15	11	9	5	6	8	7	2	7	181
October, -	8	49	68	125	23	9	2	13	14	10	8	4	10	7	4	2	10	125
November, -	12	53	59	124	22	10	1	3	18	7	11	4	7	8	6		14	124
December, -	4	54	56	114	15	9	4	6	18	13	11	2	2	2	5	2	9	114
January, -	7	50	49	106	14	8	11	10	8	6	9	9	6	8	4		3	106
February, -	7	52	63	122	17	5	6	6	22	11	4	8	14	8	4		3	122
March, -	6	67	60	133	19	7	10	11	15	10	10	9	7	11	8	1	2	133
April, -	4	58	64	126	19	8	8	12	15	11	10	9	12	8	3	1	3	126
Not stated, -	8	14	17	39	5	1	2	1		2	2	1	4	5	2	3	11	39
Total, -	39	703	746	1549	251	123	157	94	103	170	118	105	85	93	64	13	82	1549

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. WORCESTER COUNTY.

MONTHS.	SEX.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stated.	Total.
	Not stated.	Male.	Fem.																
May, -	2	27	41	70	3		3	1	5	8	4	7	6	6	7	7	2	11	70
June, -	5	50	33	88	7	1	6	6	3	8	5	5	5	5	14	11		12	88
July, -	2	38	37	77	5	2	7		7	5	10	11	3	8	4	7		8	77
August, -	5	49	44	98	15	5	9	3	9	9	11	7	8	5	7	3	2	5	98
September, -	11	61	74	146	24	17	22	3	5	13	10	9	5	7	6	7	3	15	146
October, -	9	70	74	153	13	8	16	7	8	15	12	8	10	15	11	12	3	15	153
November, -	4	41	44	89	4	4	6	2	5	14	4	10	11	6	6	5	1	11	89
December, -	3	39	48	90	4	4	10	2	9	12	7	4	11	5	10	4	4	4	90
January, -	3	55	49	107	6	1	5	4	4	10	7	11	5	13	13	10	5	13	107
February, -	5	51	58	114	17	4	7	4	7	12	9	5	14	6	6	7	6	10	114
March, -	5	68	62	135	14	12	13	7	5	16	11	6	6	5	15	12	3	10	135
April, -	7	49	64	120	12	7	7	4	7	15	5	8	6	11	12	18	1	7	120
Total, -	61	598	628	1287	124	65	111	43	74	137	95	91	90	92	111	103	30	121	1287

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

MONTHS.	SEX.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Not stated.	Total.
	Not stated.	Male.	Fem.																	
May, -	2	8	11	21	6	1	1			5	3				1	1			3	21
June, -		9	7	16	2	1	1		2	5	1			1	3					16
July, -	1	9	7	17	2			2	3	2	1	2		2	1				2	17
August, -		12	18	30	2	2	1	1	2	8	3	2	1	1	1	2	1		3	30
September, -	4	17	19	40	3	5	2	1	4	7	4	3	1	3	3	1			3	40
October, -	6	20	23	49	6	4	1	4	4	5	2	3	2	5	3	3			7	49
November, -		8	13	21	3		1		3	4	3	1		2	3	1				21
December, -	2	13	18	33	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	6	4	3	4	1		1	33
January, -		14	25	39	2	2	1	3	6	3	1	1	3	5	6	2	1	1	3	39
February, -	2	13	12	27	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2		1	4	6	1		1	27
March, -	3	18	24	45		2	4	1	4	6	3	6	4	4	3	4			4	45
April, -		15	24	39	5	3	2		4	6	1	1	5	2	7	2			1	39
Total, -	20	156	201	377	36	21	17	14	35	56	27	22	22	30	38	26	4	1	28	377

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Months.	Sex.			Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stated.	Total.
	Not stated.	Male.	Fem.																
May, -	2	6	9	17	1	2	1		1	3			1		6	1		1	17
June, -	-	10	14	24	3		2		2	4	4	1	3		2	2		1	24
July, -	-	9	13	26			2	2	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	2		2	26
August, -	-	1	5	10	1	1	1	1			1		1	2	3	1	2	2	16
September, -	-	3	9	15	1	1	1		2	4	1	3	1	2	4	2	2	3	27
October, -	-	2	14	16	1	2		2	3	2	6	3		3	2	6		2	32
November, -	-	-	8	16	1			3		7	5	3		1		3	1		24
December, -	-	1	16	24		1	1	1	3	4	3	1	1	3	4	1		1	24
January, -	-	2	6	17	2		1	1	1	3	1	2		1	3	1		1	17
February, -	-	-	7	21	3		2	1	2	3	1	2	4	1		2			21
March, -	-	3	13	28	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	28
April, -	-	3	18	39	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	4	6	7	3	1	1	39
Total, -	21	121	153	295	16	12	16	17	22	40	27	20	19	22	37	25	7	15	295

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Months.	SEX.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Not stated.	Total.
	Not stated.	Male.	Fem.																	
May, -	-	8	10	18	1		2	1	1	5	1	2			3	1			1	18
June, -	-		14	31	3		2	1	1	4		5	2	4	2	3	2		2	31
July, -	-	2	12	22	2	1	2		3	1	2	2		2	4		1		2	22
August, -	-	2	19	40	2	1	10	3	4	2	1	2	4	2	3	3	1		2	40
September,	-	3	10	33	7	5	2	4	3	1	3	3		2	2	1				33
October,	-		13	34		1	3	1	2	11	4		4	5		1			2	34
November,	-	1	7	24	2		1		2	4		1	2	5	4	1	1		1	24
December,	-	1	12	23	3		2		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1		1	23
January,	-	2	15	30			4	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	5	2			3	30
February,	-	1	12	26	3	1	1	1	2	1		2	2	5	2	4	1	1		26
March, -	-	2	17	35	5	2	1	3		4	3	5	3	2	3	4				35
April, -	-	2	17	37	4	3		2	4	3	2	2	1	3	5	6	1		1	37
Total,	-	17	156	353	32	14	30	17	25	40	21	29	22	35	35	29	8	1	15	353

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

MONTHS.	SEX.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Not stated.	Total.
	Not stated.	Male.	Fem.																	
May, -	-	14	17	31	4		3	1	3	2	1	3	4	3	3	2			2	31
June, -	-	10	17	27	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	5	1				27
July, -	-	6	16	22	1			1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2				22
August, -	-	8	13	24	2	2	3	2	4	3		1	1	1	2	1			2	24
September, -	-	13	20	35	4	1	8	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	3				4	35
October, -	-	17	21	42	1		10	3	3	4	3	4	2	2	6	3			1	42
November, -	-	15	20	36	1	2	5	2	4	5	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	1		36
December, -	-	9	17	29	3	1	6	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	4	2	1			29
January, -	-	19	17	37	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	1	2	4	3	2			37
February, -	-	17	20	39	3		5	6	3	5		1	1	4	7	3			1	39
March, -	-	23	26	49	4	1	7	4	5	5	3	3	5	4	1	3	3		1	49
April, -	-	21	26	50	6	2	1	2	6	9	1	4	4	2	5	3	1		4	50
Not stated, -	-	3			6		3												15	29
Total, -	-	41	175	234	39	18	57	31	39	48	20	32	27	29	46	25	8	1	30	450

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. NORFOLK COUNTY.

Months.	Sex.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stated.	Total.
	Not stated.	Male.	Fem.																
May, -	2	9	10	21	2	2	2	1	1		1		3	1	5	2	1		21
June, -	6	16	9	31	4	2	2			5	2	3	2	4	4	2		1	31
July, -	4	16	15	35	4	2	5	2	1	1	2	5		4	3	3		3	35
August, -	7	27	25	59	12	5	8	2	3	3	3	6	4	5	3	2	1	2	59
September, -	5	20	31	56	12	11	5		1	7	2	2	3	6	1	2	1	3	56
October, -	7	16	25	48	8	9	6	2	2	4	5	1	3	3	2			3	48
November, -	1	14	16	31	1	1	3	3	1		2	1	3	4	6	2	2	2	31
December, -	3	19	20	42	2	1	4	4	2	4	5	2	1	3	5	2	3	4	42
January, -	4	26	22	52	6	5	4	2	5	7	1	3	2	4	3	7		3	52
February, -	2	19	18	39	5	1	4	2		3	5	4	4	2	4	2		3	39
March, -	3	17	24	44	5	1	5	1		8	3	3	3	3	8	2		2	44
April, -	4	19	25	48	7	2	7	1	1	4	2	4	2	2	8	5		3	48
Not stated, -	4			4	1													3	4
Total,	52	218	240	510	69	42	55	20	17	46	33	34	30	41	52	31	8	32	510

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. BRISTOL COUNTY.

Months.	Sex.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Not stated.	Total.
	Not stated.	Male.	Fem.																	
May, -	1	15	24	40	5		1	1	4	8	3	5		4	5	2	1		1	40
June, -	6	14	8	28	2		1	1	3	4	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	1		28
July, -	4	12	13	29	4		1	2	1	3	5	3	2	2	1	4			1	29
August, -	5	16	20	41	6	5	4	1	2	5	3	3	3	2	3		1		3	41
September, -	7	20	11	38	3	4	8	1		4	3	3	2		3	3			3	38
October, -	2	13	15	30		2		1		5	1	7	3	2	3				6	30
November, -	2	9	10	21			2	1	1	4	1	4	2	2	1	1			2	21
December, -	1	16	22	39	1		1	1	1	3	6	5	3	5	3	6	1		3	39
January, -	1	13	18	32	4		3	3	1	3	2	3	1	4	5				3	32
February, -	1	16	17	34	2	2		1	3	6	4	1	4	5	2	3			1	34
March, -		17	16	33	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	2	4	2	5	4			3	33
April, -		22	17	39		2	2	1	2	8	3	3	5	4	3	2		1	3	39
Not stated, -	1	9	17	27			11			2			2		2	4			6	27
Total, -	31	192	208	431	28	17	35	15	20	59	35	42	33	34	38	32	6	2	35	431

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Months.	Sex.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stated.	Total.
	Not stated.	Male.	Fem.																
May, -	2	14	20	36	2	1	1	3	4	2	5	4	4	4	2	4	3	1	26
June, -	2	18	21	41	3	4	2	3	5	2	2	1	1	2	4	6		4	41
July, -	2	13	13	28	6		1	2	5	4	1	4			2		1		28
August, -	6	10	16	32	7	5	3		2		1	3			2			7	32
September, -	5	16	9	30	6	6	2	1	3	3	1	1		2		2		3	30
October, -	3	21	16	40	8	1	6	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	4	1	40
November, -		16	13	29	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	2	2	5	1	2		4	29
December, -	3	15	12	30	5			1	3	4	3	4	1	2	4	2		1	30
January, -	3	20	19	42	3	3		3	1	4	4	7	1	5	5	5		1	42
February, -	6	22	23	51	4	5	7	1		1	1	2	2	2	7	9	2	3	51
March, -	3	16	34	53	2	2	5	3	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	6	1	3	53
April, -	1	17	17	35	5		2		2	5	1	2	4	3	4	4	3		35
Not stated, -	1	1	4	6	2			1		1			1		1				6
Total,	37	199	217	453	54	28	31	18	28	48	25	33	33	30	41	42	14	28	453

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

MONTHS.	SEX.			Ttotal.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stated.	Total.
	Not stated.	Male.	Fem.																
May, -	-	9	9	18		1	1	1	2	2	2	1		2	3	2	1		18
June, -	-	1	14	10	1	4	2		2	5	3	2	1	3	1			1	25
July, -	-		13	10	2	1		2	2	2	6	2	1	1	2		1	1	23
August, -	-		9	7	5	1	4		1		1	1	2			1			16
September, -	-	1	12	15	9	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2			2	28
October, -	-	6	91	11	4	4	2		34	29	15	5	2	1	3	3		6	108
November, -	-	1	11	11	2	3	1		1	5	3	4	1			1		2	23
December, -	-		7	10			2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1		1	17
January, -	-	1	8	12	1	4	2		1	3	3	1	1		1	1	1	2	21
February, -	-		11	11	1		1	3	4	2		1	1	4	3	1			22
March, -	-		13	16	2	1	3			3	2	5	2	3	5	3			29
April, -	-		11	13	3	3	1		4	1	2	5	2		1			1	24
Not stated, -	-	17		17					2	4	1						10		17
Total, -	-	27	209	135	30	26	20	9	55	61	40	29	16	17	24	14	4	26	371

TABLE III.—CONTINUED. NANTUCKET AND DUKES COUNTY.

MONTHS.	SEX.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not sta- ted.	Total.
	Not sta- ted.	Male.	Fem.																
May,	4		5	9	2	1	1				1				2	1		2	9
June,	6	2	4	12	2	1		1	2					2				4	12
July,	3	6	8	17	2	1	1		2		2	1		1	3		2	2	17
August,	5	1	6	12	5			1	1	2	1	1			1				12
September,	16	3	3	22	12	3	1		2	2		2	1	1					22
October,	10	1	8	19	2	3						1	2	2	1	3		5	19
November,	6	9	12	27	6	5	1	1	1	2	4		2	2			2	1	27
December,	2	4	6	12	2		1					1	1	2	4			1	12
January,	3	10	13	26	2	1	1			2	2	2	3	3	5			5	26
February,		15	18	33	7			2		2	3		6	4	6	1	2		33
March,	2	13	13	28	6	2	2	1	2	2	3		1	4	1	4			28
April,	1	8	16	25	4	2			1	1	2	3	1	3	3	5			25
Total,	58	72	112	242	52	18	8	6	7	15	18	11	17	24	26	14	6	20	242

RECAPITULATION.

SEXES AND AGES.

95

Months.	Sex.			Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Not stat-ed.	Total.	
	N (stat-ed).	Male.	Fem.																		
May, -	34	303	335	672	80	55	52	28	36	74	60	60	43	46	49	45	15		29	672	
June, -	53	311	266	630	84	35	61	27	42	82	54	41	29	40	51	42	4	1	37	630	
July, -	53	276	297	626	96	36	49	29	51	65	63	52	35	42	41	24	7		36	626	
August, -	61	379	403	843	189	97	82	44	50	83	55	43	49	34	44	21	9		43	843	
September, -	88	411	471	970	199	133	107	32	38	88	72	61	42	48	45	30	9		66	970	
October, -	72	487	435	994	124	72	88	34	86	125	90	72	49	72	56	46	11		69	994	
November, -	42	296	339	677	78	51	64	26	36	92	54	53	38	48	52	33	9	1	42	677	
December, -	32	345	359	736	78	46	81	34	39	84	68	49	45	51	66	47	17		31	736	
January, -	39	348	367	754	88	45	49	48	48	74	64	62	41	57	72	46	13	1	46	754	
February, -	35	339	378	752	104	37	54	33	37	92	59	47	58	61	65	54	20	1	30	752	
March, -	42	394	446	882	105	45	92	43	52	93	68	68	65	56	84	66	14		31	882	
April, -	47	394	435	876	115	81	56	39	59	94	52	66	62	64	81	65	12	1	29	876	
Unknown, -	59	28	45	132	19	4	16	3	4	6	4	2	5	4	9	6	3		47	132	
Total, -	657	4311	4576	9544	1359	737	851	420	578	1052	763	676	561	623	715	525	143	5		536	9544

TABLE IV.

DISEASES NOSOLOGICALLY ARRANGED

BY COUNTIES.

TABLE IV. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.	NORFOLK.	ESSEX.	BARNSTABLE.	PLYMOUTH.	WORCESTER.	HAMPDEN.	BRISTOL.	MIDDLESEX.	FRANKLIN.	NANTUCKET AND DUKES.	HAMPSHIRE.	BERKSHIRE.	SUFFOLK.	TOTAL.
Hemorrhage, -	.	4	.	2	7	1	1	9	1	.	.	4	1	30
Dropsy, -	10	41	3	4	23	4	7	17	8	6	10	11	41	185
Abscess, -	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	8	.	.	1	.	4	16
Mortification, -	1	1	.	1	7	.	.	7	3	1	.	.	3	24
Purpura, -	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5
Scrofula, -	.	6	4	.	4	1	2	1	2	.	1	2	13	36
Tumor, -	1	3	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	11	24
Debility, -	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	12	1	6	.	.	30	54
Malformation, -	.	1	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	8
Malpractice, -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sudden, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	10	15
Violence, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3
Casualty, -	7	12	2	3	15	2	3	7	9	1	4	4	18	87
Carried forward,	21	71	9	19	66	8	13	70	24	14	18	24	131	488

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.— <i>Continued.</i>	NORFOLK.	ESSEX.	BARNSTABLE.	PLYMOUTH.	WORCESTER.	HAMPDEN.	BRISTOL.	MIDDLESEX.	FRANKLIN.	NANTUCKET AND DUKES.	HAMPSHIRE.	BERKSHIRE.	SUFFOLK.	TOTAL.
Brought forward,	21	71	9	19	66	8	13	70	24	14	18	24	131	486
Burns and Scalds,	-	3	2	-	8	-	3	9	-	2	1	3	7	38
Drowned,	-	11	95	10	3	5	4	11	2	2	3	1	15	167
Poison, -	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Suicide,	-	3	-	3	8	1	3	10	4	-	-	1	9	46
Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Old Age,	-	106	19	58	129	43	52	73	34	24	29	41	58	710
Intemperance, -	5	9	1	2	20	3	5	21	7	1	-	2	32	108
Fungus Hæmatodes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Infantile,	-	4	2	13	14	-	6	40	-	2	2	-	108	196
Polypus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unknown,	-	157	42	70	186	94	95	354	40	63	51	97	83	1430
Stillborn,	-	9	-	2	1	1	-	19	1	1	1	2	137	179
Carried over,	188	375	170	178	436	155	181	610	112	109	106	171	581	3372

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.— <i>Continued.</i>	NORFOLK.	ESSEX.	BARNSTABLE.	PLYMOUTH.	WORCESTER.	HAMPDEN.	BRISTOL.	MIDDLESEX.	FRANKLIN.	NANTUCKET AND DUKES.	HAMPSHIRE.	BERKSHIRE.	SUFFOLK.	TOTAL.
Brought forward,	188	375	170	178	436	155	181	610	112	109	106	171	581	3372
Spina bifida, -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	5
Marasmus, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	26
Cancer, -	2	18	1	3	13	3	6	18	5	5	4	7	11	96
Hæmoptysis, -	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8
Inflammation, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
Rheumatism, -	1	5	.	.	4	.	.	3	.	.	2	1	4	20
Gout, -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Rash, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hip disease, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	4
Ulcer, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
Fistula, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Salt Rheum, -	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total, -	192	398	171	182	456	158	188	639	118	114	112	179	634	3541

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

ENDEMIC, EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.	Norfolk.	Essex.	Barnsta- ble.	Plymouth	Worce- ster.	Hamden	Bristol.	Middle- sex.	Franklin.	Nantuck- et and Dukes.	Hampsh.	Berkshire	Suffolk.	Total.
Small Pox, -	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	6	.	3	.	.	58	71
Scarlatina, -	28	94	4	8	41	8	4	105	29	1	18	55	88	483
Measles, -	4	9	6	4	23	7	3	10	4	5	6	5	87	173
Whooping Cough, -	8	1	1	1	12	2	1	10	.	2	2	3	39	82
Diarrhoea, -	1	2	4	6	2	.	.	8	1	1	2	.	23	50
Dysentery, -	31	28	4	9	45	.	16	37	30	1	4	8	55	268
Cholera Morbus, -	.	8	.	1	.	.	1	6	1	.	2	1	5	25
Cholera Infantum, -	14	2	4	11	18	.	2	46	.	.	.	1	26	126
Influenza, -	2	11	.	3	2	.	.	2	4	1	3	1	2	31
Fever, -	19	39	32	17	45	8	7	69	10	11	35	9	43	344
Fever, Typhus, -	11	15	5	6	55	5	10	37	12	1	14	31	48	250
Fever, Bilious, -	1	3	5	.	6	1	.	3	1	12	3	3	5	43
Erysipelas, -	1	7	.	2	6	.	1	7	2	3	.	2	8	39
Puerperal Fever, -	4	5	.	2	3	.	2	3	2	4	.	3	.	28
	125	225	65	71	258	31	48	349	96	45	89	122	489	2013

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.	Norfolk.	Essex.	Barnstable.	Plymouth.	Worcester.	Hampden.	Bristol.	Middlesex.	Franklin.	Nantucket & Dukes.	Hampshire.	Berkshire.	Suffolk.	Total.
Inflammation of Kidneys,	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	7
Inflammation of Bladder,	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4
Diabetes,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4
Stone, -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Gravel, -	1	1	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	10
Strangury,	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6
Childbed,	1	6	2	.	13	3	4	3	1	2	3	7	20	65
Chlorosis,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hydrocele,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total, -	10	7	4	5	20	4	4	6	2	2	4	8	23	99

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	Norfolk.	Essex.	Barnstable.	Plymouth.	Worcester.	Hampden.	Bristol.	Middlesex.	Franklin.	Nantucket and Dukes.	Hampshire.	Berkshire.	Suffolk.	Total.
Bowel Complaint, -	•	1	•	•	19	•	2	5	2	•	2	1	•	32
Inflammation of Bowels,	6	13	1	5	13	6	7	9	6	2	7	7	86	168
“ of Stomach,	1	1	•	•	1	•	•	4	•	•	•	•	3	10
“ of Peritoneum,	3	1	•	•	3	•	•	4	•	•	1	•	•	12
“ of Spleen,	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
“ of Liver,	4	10	•	3	1	2	1	4	•	•	•	2	•	27
Colic, -	2	1	•	•	10	•	•	2	•	1	•	2	1	19
Stoppage, -	3	1	•	4	1	•	2	2	•	1	•	•	•	14
Hernia, -	•	2	•	•	3	1	1	2	•	•	•	•	•	9
Canker, -	1	5	2	•	•	•	2	1	1	•	•	•	18	30
Cramp in Stomach, -	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	4
Worms, -	•	•	•	1	1	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	5	8
Teething, -	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	32	32
Liver complaint, -	•	2	1	2	5	1	1	3	2	•	3	•	11	31
Carried over, -	20	39	4	15	58	10	16	38	12	4	13	12	156	397

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.— <i>Continued.</i>	Norfolk.	Essex.	Barnstable.	Plymouth.	Worcester.	Hampden.	Bristol.	Middlesex.	Franklin.	Nantucket and Dukes.	Hampshire.	Berkshire.	Suffolk.	Total.
Brought forward,	20	39	4	15	58	10	16	38	12	4	13	12	156	397
Gall Stone, -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Jaundice, -	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	13
Throat, Disease of -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
Dyspepsy, -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	5
Total, -	22	46	4	15	59	10	16	42	12	5	13	14	161	419
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.														
Heart, Diseases of -	5	22	5	5	19	1	3	29	6	8	5	4	31	143
Angina Pectoris, -	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Aneurism, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dropsy of Heart, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	5
Inflammation of Veins, -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Anæmia, -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total, -	5	24	5	5	21	1	3	31	6	8	5	4	35	153

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVES.	Norfolk.	Essex.	Barnstable.	Plymouth.	Worcester.	Hamden.	Bristol.	Middlesex.	Franklin.	Nantucket and Dukes.	Hampshire.	Berkshire.	Suffolk.	TOTAL.
Brain, Diseases of	5	11	3	3	24	1	6	14	5	.	.	2	28	102
Dropsy in head,	11	23	4	5	25	1	7	19	6	5	1	5	53	165
Apoplexy,	5	8	6	8	16	2	6	16	8	1	6	2	11	95
Epilepsy,	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	10
Palsy, -	4	31	7	6	18	9	1	12	8	3	8	5	13	125
Lethargy,	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Insanity,	1	5	.	.	7	.	3	4	2	.	1	.	2	25
Chorea,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Tetanus,	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	7
Fits, -	5	18	7	9	19	4	9	29	6	1	11	3	65	186
Neuralgia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Spinal Disease,	.	2	1	.	4	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	5	24
Total, -	31	102	28	31	119	21	33	105	38	11	30	18	178	745

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	Norfolk.	Essex.	Barnstable.	Plymouth.	Worcester.	Hamden.	Bristol.	Middlesex.	Franklin.	Nantucket and Dukes.	Hampshire.	Berkshire.	Suffolk.	TOTAL.
Asthma, -	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
Inflammation of Larynx, -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4
“ of Lungs, -	21	63	20	24	60	14	21	49	14	7	20	18	108	439
Bronchitis, -	5	2	.	.	2	1	1	7	.	.	.	2	16	36
Catarrh, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Croup, -	5	31	6	9	27	4	4	30	.	1	5	7	65	194
Pleurisy, -	1	4	2	1	5	2	6	6	2	.	5	2	9	45
Dropsy of chest, -	.	1	1	2	10	.	2	4	3	.	3	2	5	33
Asphyxia, -	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Consumption, -	91	314	65	108	247	49	101	280	62	49	91	73	276	1806
Quinsy, -	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	6
Total, -	125	418	94	144	354	70	139	377	81	57	124	105	486	2574

RECAPITULATION.

DISEASES.	Norfolk.	Essex.	Barnstable.	Plymouth.	Worcester.	Hamden.	Bristol.	Middlesex.	Franklin.	Nantucket and Dukes.	Hampshire.	Berkshire.	Suffolk.	TOTAL.
Of Uncertain Seat, -	192	398	171	182	456	158	188	639	118	114	112	179	634	3541
Epidemic, Endemic and Contagious, -	125	225	65	71	258	31	48	349	96	45	89	122	489	2013
Of Urinary and Genital Organs, -	10	7	4	5	20	4	4	6	2	2	4	8	23	99
Of Digestive Organs, -	22	46	4	15	59	10	16	42	12	5	13	14	161	419
Of Organs of Circulation,	5	24	5	5	21	1	3	31	6	8	5	4	35	153
Of Nervous System, -	31	102	28	31	119	21	33	105	38	11	30	18	178	745
Of Respiratory Organs,	125	418	94	144	354	70	139	377	81	57	124	105	486	2574
Totals, -	510	1220	371	453	1287	295	431	1549	353	242	377	450	2006	9544

INDEX.

Showing under what names some of the causes of Death, noted in the Returns, have been arranged.

ENDEMIC, &c. DISEASES. *Scarlatina*, Scarlet Fever, Throat Distemper, Canker Rash. *Fever*; Congestive Fever, Inflammatory Fever. *Bilious Fever*; Black Vomit.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. *Brain*; Disease of Brain, Complaint of Brain. *Inflam. of Brain*; Brain Fever, Arachnitis. *Dropsy in Head*; Hydrocephalus, Dropsy on and in Brain, Water on Brain. *Palsy*; Paralysis. *Chorea*; St. Vitus' Dance. *Tetanus*; Lockjaw.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS. *Inflam. of Larynx*; Laryngitis. *Inflam. of Lungs*; Pneumonia, Pneumonitis, Lung Fever, Abscess of Lungs. *Croup*; Cynanche trachealis. *Pleurisy*; Pleuritis, Inflam. of Pleura. *Dropsy of Chest*; Hydrothorax, Water in Chest. *Asphyxia*; Suffocation. *Consumption*; Phthisis pulmonalis.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS. *Inflam. of Bowels*; Enteritis. *Inflam. of Stomach*; Gastritis. *Inflam. of Peritoneum*; Peritonitis. *Inflam. of Liver*; Hepatitis, Black Jaundice. *Stoppage*; Stricture of Rectum, Ossification of Œsophagus.

ORGANS OF CIRCULATION. *Inflam. of Veins*; Phlebitis.

DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT. *Hæmorrhage*; Hæmoptysis, Hæmatemesis, Hæmaturia, Melæna, Bleeding at nose. *Dropsy*; Ascites, Dropsy of Ovary. *Mortification*; Gangrene. *Scrofula*; Scurvy, Disease of Mesenteric Glands. *Tumor*; Disease of Prostate Gland, Disease of Ovary. *Debility*; Weakness. *Casualty*; includes Accidents generally. *Old age*; Decay. *Intemperance*; Delirium tremens. *Suicide*; felo de se.

URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS. *Inflam. of Kidneys*; Nephritis.

TABLE V.

NOSOLOGICAL TABLE OF DISEASES,

Showing in what months, and at what ages, they proved fatal.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	DISEASES.														DISEASES.													
	Not stated.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Not stated.	Totals.
Bowel Complaint, -	.	1	1	3	5	7	7	3	3	4	1	15	8	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	32
Colic, -	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	.	.	3	19
Canker, -	18	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	30
Cramp in Stomach, -	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
Inflammation of Bowels, -	87	6	7	4	9	10	6	2	3	6	15	7	6	5	7	8	2	13	15	7	7	5	6	5	1	.	87	168
“ of Stomach, -	3	.	1	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	10
“ of Liver, -	.	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	7	1	.	.	.	4	1	5	4	3	7	1	.	1	27	
“ of Peritoneum, -	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	12		
“ of Spleen, -	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hernia, -	.	2	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	9	
Carried forward, -	109	14	13	15	22	28	18	10	10	11	26	15	21	30	19	14	5	19	27	13	16	15	14	20	7	.	113	312

TABLE V.—CONTINUED. DISEASES:

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS. <i>Continued.</i>		Not stated.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Not stated.	Totals.
Brought forward,		109	14	13	15	22	28	18	10	11	26	15	21	30	19	14	5	19	27	13	16	15	14	20	7	.	.	113	312	
Gall Stone, -		.	1	1	1	
Stoppage, -		.	.	1	1	2	.	2	3	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	1	2	1	3	.	.	2	14		
Jaundice, -		1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	2	3	.	.	1	13		
Liver Complaint, -		11	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	2	3	5	4	.	.	11	31		
Dyspepsia, -		2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	5
Worms, -		5	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	8
Teething, -		32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	32
Throat, Disease of -		2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
Total, -		162	18	16	21	25	33	21	16	16	14	29	25	33	33	21	18	62	33	15	21	23	23	31	7	.	168	419		

TABLE V.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY OR- GANS.	Not stated.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stated.	Totals.
Asthma, -	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	6
Croup, -	66	4	9	3	7	10	15	14	14	15	15	12	10	20	20	57	23	4	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	67	194
Quinsy, -	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6
Bronchitis, -	16	1	1	.	2	.	1	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	17	36
Catarrh, -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Inflam. of Larynx,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4
" of Lungs,	111	22	17	8	11	12	15	26	22	33	32	66	64	51	35	34	6	10	9	14	21	30	42	43	29	1	114	439
Pleurisy, -	9	3	.	1	3	.	3	.	4	.	9	8	5	.	1	.	.	.	2	10	4	4	7	3	5	.	9	45
Dropsy of Chest, -	5	.	3	1	4	1	1	5	1	3	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	5	4	8	4	.	6	33
Asphyxia, -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Consumption, -	288	125	130	124	114	120	131	94	128	117	137	153	145	35	14	20	15	132	349	255	190	149	144	121	35	1	346	1806
Total,	503	155	161	137	142	145	166	142	175	173	198	248	229	113	71	118	47	151	365	280	217	189	201	180	74	2	566	2574

TABLE V.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.	Not sta- ted.	Under 1.												Not sta- ted.	Total.
		May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.	January.	February.	March.	April.		
Brain, Diseases of -	8	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	8	13
“ Inflammation of -	20	5	9	4	4	5	3	4	6	7	7	6	9	20	89
Apoplexy, -	14	4	7	7	5	9	4	5	14	8	5	8	5	15	95
Palsy, -	14	9	12	10	7	7	9	4	11	10	9	10	13	19	125
Dropsy of Head, -	56	10	7	6	12	19	7	7	4	7	8	13	9	54	165
Epilepsy, -	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	1	10
Lethargy, -	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3
Insanity, -	2	2	.	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	25
Fits, -	68	9	8	7	11	13	5	7	12	10	14	6	16	68	186
Chorea, -	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Lockjaw, -	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	7
Neuralgia, -	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Spinal Disease, -	5	2	1	.	1	1	3	3	3	2	.	3	.	5	24
Total,	188	43	45	37	45	59	36	34	55	48	48	52	55	4194	745

TABLE V.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	Not stated.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stated.	Total.
Anæmia, - - -	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Angina pectoris, - - -	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.		
Aneurism, - - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Heart, Diseases of - - -	33	9	5	9	9	5	14	12	8	4	12	11	12	9	4	1	4	4	6	8	12	10	19	20	4	1	36	143
" Dropsy of - - -	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4
Inflammation of Veins, - - -	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total, - - -	37	9	6	9	9	6	15	12	8	4	12	11	14	9	4	1	4	4	7	9	12	10	21	21	4	1	40	152

TABLE V.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.	Not stated.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Not stated.	Totals.
Inflammation of Kidneys,	-	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	.	1	7	
“ of Bladder,	-	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	4
Diabetes,	-	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	4
Stone, -	-	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Gravel,	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	4	.	2	10		
Strangury,	-	3	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	6		
Hydrocele,	-	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Childbed,	-	20	5	2	3	6	5	1	2	3	5	4	9	.	.	.	32	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	20	65
Chlorosis,	-	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Total,	-	23	5	3	3	8	10	5	5	8	4	7	10	2	.	1	3	22	18	7	2	6	11	1	.	26	99	

TABLE V.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

ENDEMIC, EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DIS- EASES.	Not stated.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Not stated.	Total.
Small Pox, -	58	2 1 1	3	1	3	1	.	2 1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	2 1	1	1	1	1	.	.	61	71
Scarlatina, -	90	13 24 19	32	32	27	27	29	36	42	38	54	47	.	31	49	150	99	32	11	1 4	2	2	1	1	1	.	100	483	
Measles, -	87	6 5 4	2	3	2	2	2	5	10	8	24	15	.	18	14	21	13	4	7	3	2	.	1	1	1	.	88	173	
Whooping Cough, -	39	2 2 8	2	7	8	4	1	1	1	.	4	4	.	15	11	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	82
Diarrhea, -	23	.	2	7	9	5	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	8	3	.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	24	50	
Dysentery, -	56	2 4 11	54	80	49	3	6	.	1	2	.	.	.	24	49	59	16	3	9	5	11	5	6	9	5	.	67	268	
Cholera Morbus, -	5	2 3 5	4	3	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	.	2	1	.	6	25	
Cholera Infantum, -	30	3 5 35	33	13	3	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	52	27	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	126
Influenza, -	2	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	4	7	11	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	8	11	2	1	2	31	
Fever, -	46	19 17 24	19	29	25	25	19	28	30	29	34	10	12	21	9	34	55	33	26	30	19	23	6	2	.	64	344		
“ Bilious, -	6	3 2 2	2	3	5	9	1	2	2	3	3	.	.	9	2	1	3	3	3	4	5	2	4	2	.	.	5	43	
“ Typhus, -	52	3 5 11	17	26	41	34	15	19	10	10	7	.	.	2	3	5	44	63	22	18	16	16	6	.	.	55	250		
Erysipelas, -	8	2	1	1	3	.	2	1	4	6	4	7	.	5	1	1	.	1	3	1	.	5	5	3	1	.	8	39	
Puerperal Fever, -	.	5	1	1	1	5	.	.	4	5	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	9	4	.	.	.	.	1	28	
Total, -	502	57 65 92	180	232	186	117	88	116	110	146	122	167	184	287	149	124	172	81	72	67	53	62	29	7	1	538	2013		

TABLE V.—CONTINUED. DISEASES.

DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.	Not sta- ted.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem.	October.	Novem.	Decem.	January.	Febru'y.	March.	April.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Not sta- ted.	Total.
Inflammation, -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Abscess, -	4	2	-	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	16
Dropsy, -	42	11	13	11	9	13	10	15	8	17	11	11	14	3	5	8	4	8	5	8	13	18	26	27	6	-	49	185	
Debility, -	30	1	3	-	2	6	1	2	-	1	3	3	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	30	54	
Marasmus, -	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	
Cancer, -	16	8	2	9	6	3	12	7	8	6	3	8	8	-	-	1	-	2	4	3	8	19	24	11	8	-	16	96	
Fungus Hæmatodes, -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
Hæmorrhage, -	1	-	2	5	-	4	-	1	3	3	1	7	3	5	-	-	2	1	4	5	6	1	1	2	1	-	2	30	
Hæmoptysis, -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	
Mortification, -	3	1	4	1	-	1	3	-	2	1	4	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	-	5	2	5	-	5	24	
Purpura, -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Rash, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Salt Rheum, -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ulcer, -	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	
Gout, -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Rheumatism, -	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	2	1	4	-	-	6	20	
Scrofula, -	13	4	1	2	1	-	1	3	2	1	6	1	1	3	1	1	-	4	2	2	3	2	4	1	-	-	13	36	
Hip Disease, -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	
Fistula, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Tumor, -	11	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	2	1	2	1	-	11	24	
Malformation, -	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	

[illegible]

*The Return from Boston and Chelsea was not according to the formula; so that the dates of the deaths cannot be coupled with the diseases, and they are all (2006) necessarily arranged under the head "date not stated."

REGISTRATION AND RETURNS

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

IN

MASSACHUSETTS.

